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VOL. IX.-NO. 37.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

BADGE OF HONOR. Mew Britain's Socialist Coun-

Cilman "Censured."

Paraged by the Watchfulness of the Socialist Members, the Capitalist Mayor and Conncilmen Lise their Heads, Censure the Socialist for Doing his Daty, and Pillory Themselves.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 27.—'Tis beginning to get hot here. The representatives of the capitalist class in the Common Council are beginning to feel servous under the vigilant eye of the Socialist members. "Jobs" no longer on "slip through." Peculations have to be carried on on the sly. The Socialist cats are too alert. The capitalist rats feel uncomfortable. A manifestation of this nervousness on the part of the capitalist rats in the Common Council, and of their nervousness broke out

The Mayor and his satellites were trying to rush a fishy motion through by fishy methods. Charles F. Patrick, the Socialist member from the Fifth Ward, demanded a yea and nay vote, thus blocking the scheme; that riled the Mayor, and much more so his fellows in the Council; Patrick was not to be bluffed; he bluntly said what he thought of it all; thereupon the Mayor and his fellow lackeys put and railroaded through a vote of censure against Patrick

The following two documents—the action of Section New Britain, S. L. P., and a letter, signed "Fair Play," that appeared in the New Britain "Independent,"—tell the tale completely, together with the moral victory that both Patrick and the Socialist Labor Party carried off:

Section New Britain's Resolution.

"WHEREAS, At a recent meting of the Common Council of the City of New britain, some members of said body, to where with the capitalist Mayor, united in accusing Charles E. Patrick, Socialist member from the Fifth Ward, the alleged accusation against him being that he acted in a 'disrespectful manner toward the Mayor,' said accusation being made by one of the newspapers of the city;

"WHEREAS, The said accusation was false, as duly proven by the fact that the Mayor himself has openly declared in the Council that he was wholly unaware of the alleged disrespectful conduct toward him;

"WHEREAS, After admitting this fact, the Mayor used a doubtful prerogative in casting his vote, thus completing a quorum in order to carry through his unjust resolution;

"RESOLVED, That Section New Britsin, Socialist Labor Party, condemn the action of the Common Council in this matter; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That we again emphatically declare our faith in the Socialist members of the Common Council, and in the fearless stand taken by them, to defend the interests of the working clies against the representatives of the capitalist class; and we call upon the wage workers of New Britain to resent at the ballot box such insults to their representatives by voting down the candidates of the capitalist class, and casting their ballots for their only agreementatives, the candidates of the Socialist-Labor Party!"

"Fair Play's" Protest.

"I am not a Socialist; understand that at the start. I don't belong to their party, don't vote their ticket, and cantot accept all their teachings, although there is much in Socialism which I adore and which must be endorsed by every intelligent man who has given any study to social problems.

"But, while I am not a Socialist, I believe in fair play. I believe in liberty—the liberty to express one's opinion at any and all times,—and believing that I am one of a very large number of people in the city who read with disgust the action of the Common Coun-

the censuring Concilman Patrick.

"Why was he censured? Because he was a Socialist. That and nothing more. Of course, there were other reasons given, not in the resolution, but is the speeches of the members. The two reasons given were that he shook his fast at the Mayor, and said that certain members represented the robber than the second sec

"Patrick was guilty, but what were to cheumstances? The Mayor was tries to sit on Patrick. He rushed a setion through with undue haste and nied out a motion made by Mr. Patrick in a yea and nay vote. Mr. Patrick in as his rights, and shook his fist

at the Mayor. Why shouldn't he? Any other man would have done the same thing under the circumstances, and some would have done more. The same motion that was ruled out when Patrick made it was accepted when Curtis made it, so that either Patrick was denied his rights, or Curtis was given more than his rights.

"Now, about that robber charge. Socialists believe, and a good many who are not Socialists also believe, that the tâking of what belongs to another by superior cunning, by taking advantage of their misfortunes and compelling them to sell their goods or their labor for less than they should, is as much robbery as to hold them up on the public highway and go through their pockets; and, believing this, Patrick was not overstepping the line when he said that the other members of the Council represented the robber class.

"As I remember what Patrick said it was substantially this: "When anything is proposed for the benefit of the wage slaves it is opposed, but when people set out to fleece the city there are always plenty to help them." Now, seriously, is not that true? Has it not always been a difficult matter to get anything through the Council for the benefit of the wage earners? Yes. No one will doubt that. On the other hand, have not schemes detrimental to the interest of the city been rushed through with shameless haste? The electric road franchise is one, but only one of the many instances that could be cited. In that case there was a strong suspicion that the interests of the people were second to those of the stockholders of the Electric Light company and the Tramway company, but anyone who said so was denounced as a disturber. Do not these things prove that Patrick was not so far out of the way?

"But why censure Patrick and overlook the unparliamentary conduct of others? Did not the Mayor tell Councilman Corbin at one meeting that his (Corbin's) conduct did not reflect credit on the Council? Why not censure him? Isn't it true that Alderman Curtis, in a very unparliamentary and ungentlemanly manner, denounced John F. Storey as a liar in open meeting and in such a manner that he was promptly called to order? And just here it might be well to remark that the Alderman's conduct was such as to call for a prompt rebuke at the time, while the offense charged against Patrick is censured and Curtis is not. What's the reason? One reason is because Patrick is a Socialist and Curtis is not. If there is any other I do not know it."

The incident has created much of a stir. Everybody concerned, except the Socialist Councilman, has come out of the affair the worse for it.

But the incident was not surprising. The only thing surprising about it is that it did not occur before. The capitalist Councilmen's patience has about reached the end of its tether. They are restive. More "outbreaks" are expected. The more the merrier.

Ours must and will be the City Government.

All Hail the Daily People.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 3.—Section Columbus wishes to hereby express its appreciation, and join in the Amen response that is given to the decisive action of the Daily People Conference, recently held in your city. That the Daily People, a full-fledged modern metropolitan journal, is to be launched about the first of July is recognized as a parallel incident to the firing on Fort Sumpter—which denoted the beginning of the end of a battle of arrayed physical forces for the freedom of the chattel slave, or which terminated in the slave's

While much bushwhacking and battling with small arms has been carried on for a long time, we recognize the DAILY PEOPLE to be the first modernly equipped man-of-war launched for the battle of economic, or freedom of the wage slave. All Hail the DAILY

We recognize the characteristic of the element of '61 that became known by various names, but principally "copperhead"-to be in an advanced stage of development with relation to the present battle on the inteflectual field. The Kangaroo and the Labor Fakir are undoubtedly the reincarnation of the Copperhead, but with such heavy artillery in the field as the DAILY PEOPLE promises to be, there can be no doubt as to the future. While the Atlantic coast stands ready to furnish the bone and sinew of support to the new departure, we feel that the cities that dot the far extended western plain will receive it with open arms, recognizing that the Saviour has come.

THEO. ADAMS, Organizer.

All's quiet on the Potomac.

The "contempt of court" proceedings that the "Volkszeitung" corporation tried to wreak vengeance with upon six Party officers for its failure to throttle the Party's voice, are still pending.

WHAT COMES OF CRINGING

The Class Struggle Between Employer and Employe Can't be Run Away From.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 1.—There is a strike going on now in this city that merits attention. It is the strike of the employees of the N. Drucker Trunk Factory.

The interesting feature of this strike does not consist in any special act of capitalist inhumanity brought out by it. I may pass by the particular subject of the "disagreement" between Bro. Capital and Bro. Labor in this particular instance. That subject happens to be quite colorless. The interesting feature of the incident lies outside of it.

About a month ago, it being Mr. Drucker's birthday, and he being absent (he had received a tip, and accidentally on purpose, had made himself scarce), the hearts of his employees heaved with love and affection. Were not they his 'brothers" and "sisters"? Was not he their "brother"? Did he not show his brotherliness by "giving" them work? What better opportunity than that date to express their "brotherly" and "sisterly" appreciation of him, to denote their gratitude for his thoughtfulness, exercised in their behalf by furnishing them with work so that they may live? Animated by these and similar dutiful sentiments inculcated into them by some of their "cleverer" fellow "beneficiaries." Mr. Drucker's employees completely refurnished his office on that birthday of his, and during his absence, as a mark of their love and honor for him." When everything was ready, Mr. Drucker turned up. Was he surprised, and moved, and touched at this kind act of his "brothers" and "sisters"? I should stutter! As the papers put it the next morning, "with drops of tears on his eyes, and a voice quivering with emotion at this touching tribute from his faithful employees to his benignant administration of his business, he looked around speechless, and then, overcome with emotion, exclaimed in a faint voice: 'The fairies have visited me, indeed!"

This is not the only feature of the strike. There is another.

Of all the capitalist papers that a month or so ago gave copious columns to the "touching gratitude" of Mr. Drucker's employees, and who lavished still more copious columns on the "skill and tactfulness with which "Mr. Drucker solved the knotty and irritating question of Labor and Capital,"—of all these not one has now any remembrance of the one-month ago solution, not one even alludes to it, and not one gives more than a stickful notice of the present status!

Other strikes may be bloody; others may be larger; yet again others may illustrate the vehemence of the present class struggle. None, however, at least here in Cincinnati, has ever occurred to expose more completely the irrepressibleness of the conflict between the Exploiting Class and the Exploited Class, and how utterly vain is not all notion that the storm can be lulled with sweet words. Despite his recent "emotion," Mr. Drucker, representing Exploitation, swept aside all sentiment, and proceeded to act obedient to the laws inherent in his class: he exploited his "brothers" and "sisters" some more. Despite all their "ministry," the capitalist press did not preach one sermon on the "ingratitude" of Bro. Drucker, but, if anything, helped him along!

The workingmen who fawn on the Capitalist Class are in the brainless posture of sheep licking the butcher's hand that is about to stab them. It boots not. The kindness naught availeth. The butcher is there to kill, and kill he does. So with the capitalist; he is there to skin, and skin he does.

The emancipation, not only, but even the improvement in the condition of the workers cannot set in so long as they act like sheep.

It is the control of the means of production that makes men masters of their fellows. Formerly there was chattel slavery—mastery through ownership of the man. Now there is wage-slavery—mastery through ownership of the means whereby alone the man can live. The workers, therefore, can accomplish their emancipation only by once more becoming owners of the means of production.—From McClure's "Socialism." See advt. on second page.

PHILADELPHIA UP AND DOING.

The Municipal Field Entered for the First Time.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2.—For the first time in the history of Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., it has decided to enter the city spring campaign. Untrammeled this year by the tax-paying beer element, which always raised objections on account of its wishing to vote for some pro-beer municipal ticket, the Section sailed right in this year. The convention issued the following

Address to Wage Workers.

Wage Workers of Philadelphia: —
The Socialist Labor Party again calls your attention to the fact that land and capital, the tools of production, transportation and communication, without which we cannot live as civilized beings, are in the hands of the capitalist class. The result is that you are forced to sell your labor to that class for wages; your wages being determined by and through the operation of the law of supply and demand. When the number of workingmen exceed the demand for workers, wages are low as at present.

We now see in all industries an ever increasing amount of machinery which displaces thousands of workingmen, thereby increasing the supply of labor out of all proportion to the demand; hence we propose the only possible remedy, the public ownership of land and capital to establish the co-operative commonwealth, in which the machinery of production and distribution shall be owned and operated in the interest of the whole people instead of for the purpose of enriching an idle capitalist class.

The capitalists are represented to-day by two parties, the Republican and Democratic. It matters not which of these two parties is in power, the interest of your oppressors, the capitalists, is always protected wherever there is a dispute between the wage-worker, on the one hand, and his capitalist employer, on the other. The machinery of government has always been on the side of the capitalist, as was witnessed in this city during our famous trolley strike, when a capitalist judge and a district attorney, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, violated all laws of honor and justice by railroading many an innocent man, without a fair trial, to the eastern penitentiary of this State. As was furthermore witnessed when in our State Legislature, Democrats and Republicans alike kept silent after the massacre of innocent wageslaves at Hazleton, etc., etc. Such is the case and such will always be the case as long as the capitalist class, through the Republican and Democratic parties, controls the power of govern-

Past experience has taught us that if the interests of the workers are to be conserved the administrative as well as the legislative power must be in control of class-conscious workingmen—the Socialists. Believing in the purity of the ballot, we ask you to protest on election day against any such further acts as the fraudulent returns on votes cast for the emancipation of the wage-slave.

At the present time this town is being pestered by men calling themselves "labor leaders," agitating for what purpose? Are they trying to get you to shake off the chains of slavery that bind you down? Are they trying to inspire you with a feeling of self-respect that will enable you to live like men, instead of beasts of burden? No!!! They get you out on strike, make you force starvation, but still they do not advise the use of the ballot,—they dare not; that would be against the orders of their capitalist pay-masters.

What show do we stand when petty magistrates can take off the streets our leaders and throw them into jail, as was witnessed during the Cramps strike? Is it ignorance on the part of the labor fakirs that keeps them blind to the power of the workingmen with the ballot, or is it crookedness? Whichever it be matters little to us; we must become free. How can we do it? By organizing ourselves into an economic organization founded on the principles of Socialism, such as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. With the S. T. & L. A. we would be able, while this capitalist system prevails, to squeeze from the capitalist robber some of the wealth he has stolen from us; and with the classconscious Socialist ballot we can cut down this system and establish a system in which the working class, the producers of all wealth, can enjoy the full product of their toil.

The Platform

adopted by the convention is as follows:

For the immediate improvement of
the workers' condition, we make the following demands:

 That in all cases where workers are obliged to resort to strikes, the city government shall furnish every possible assistance, including their maintenance.

 Employment of the unemployed by the city government with a minimum wage of \$2.00 for an eight-hour day.

 The abolition of the veto power of the Mayor and the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

4. The public ownership of the street railways, telegraph, telephone, lighting plants, water-works and all other means of communication and distribution; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration, and to elect their own superior officers.

5. The establishment of coal and wood yards which shall supply the working people with fuel at cost price.

6. Education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory; the city to render all necessary assistance to children of the working class, supplying meals, clothing, etc. to those in need.

7. That the city shall by the right of eminent domain, acquire all vacant lots and lands within its jurisdiction for the purpose of erecting thereon comfortable houses to be let out to working people at permanent rentals, calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative expenses.

 That the city shall provide an ample number of bath houses, play grounds and parks in working class neighborhoods, with musical concerts at frequent intervals.

In presenting these demands, we again call the attention of the wage-worker to the fact that no permanent improvement can take place in their condition so long as the capitalist system exists, and we emphasize the fact that the Socialist Labor Party stands for the complete overthrow of this system with all its misery, sorrow and suffering to the working class, and the substitution, therefore, of the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth.

VOTE THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET!!!

SECTION PHILADELPHIA, S.L.P.

The following are the nominees:
Candidates for Magistrate.
Robert E. Devlin,
Chas. A. Hall,
Joseph B. Pinter,
Frank Streit,
Henry Rehder,

Henry Rehder,
William Warny,
Oscar Seidel,
Louis Isel,
William F. Kane,
Robert Hoffman.

The New Year People.

THE PEOPLE'S last issue for this year—Sunday, Dec. 31,—virtually the New Year's issue for 1900, will be of special value. It will contain the "Story of the Bull Pen," giving accurate detailed and startling information upon the late Idaho outrage on Labor,—the secret of who blew up the Concentrator; how it happened that the County Officers, who took the men's side were thrown into the Bull Pen; the horrors of the Bull Pen; how Gold Republicans, Silver Republicans, Gold Democrats, Silver Popo Democrats all united for capitalism; the brutality of the "veterans of the

Cuban war"; etc., etc.

The article, apart from its general interestingness, will be a mine of information for the Party's agitators, as it covers the whole gamut of the Social Question, from the high treble of Upper or Plutocratic Capitalism, across all the keys down to the basso profundo of impotent Pure and Simpledom.

Owing to the crowd of other valuable articles this issue will be, like the May Day issue, eight pages in size, and, consequently, the price will have to be changed accordingly. Take notice of the below marked changes in price.

Let the orders be sent to the Business Manager promptly, and of fitting size. This special edition should surpass

the late May Day edition, which reached and passed 112,000 copies. Rates: 1,000 or more copies, \$7.00 per 1,000; 500 copies, \$4.00; single hundreds,

Rates: 1,000 or more copies, \$7.00 per 1,000; 500 copies, \$4.00; single hundreds, 1 cent a copy. This is a strict cash in advance rate, and only such orders that are accompanied with cash, will be recognized.

Socialism would not do away with private property except in the means of production. It questions only the abuse of property—the monopoly of that which is used in common and necessary for the supplying of our common needs.—From McClure's "Socialism." See advt. on second page

AT THEIR POST.

Haverhill Socialists Upholding The Flag.

Speech of the Socialist Labor Party's Candidate for Mayor—The Oneness of the False Labor Economics Preached by the Opposing Parties of Twiddledee and Twiddledum.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 4 .- Last week the S. L. P. held a well attended mass meeting in the City Hall on the pending municipal campaign. Michael T. Berry, the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, was the principal speaker. Below are two passages from his addresses. They serve the double purpose of explaining Socialist principles on a point that reformers and capitalists alike like to play fast and loose with they also serve to exemplify the political crookedness of the Debsists, who now call themselves "Socialist Democratic Party, thus trying to fly colors still more closely resembling the Party's. Berry said in

"I wish to impress upon your minds a point that involves the question of taxation—a matter to the capitalist of deep, but to the working class of very slight concern. That which the workingman pays in taxes goes in the long run into the production of labor power, and, accordingly, must be borne by the capitalist. The Demopublicans and Debsists have done a great deal of jabbering about taxes. They seek to make you, shoemakers, believe that you who own nothing but your labor power, are crushed by taxes. That is another filusion that must be dispelled from your minds. Like the rest of their tribe, these Goo-Goos and reformers take the position that the working class pays the taxes,—a position which is absolutely false. While you entertain that false notion your mind never rests upon the spot where you are robbed. These confusionists know that, and, bamboozling you, as they do, they help the capitalist class and keep your eye away from the

"No one will deny that the working class creates the wealth from whence the taxes are paid, but to create a thing and pay for a thing are indeed different questions. Under capitalism the wages that we are given are a small part of the wealth which we produce; wages represent the price of our labor on the market. Labor under this system of wageslavery is not considered a human being at all; it is a merchandise; the value of all merchandise depends upon the cost of production. So with labor. Our price, that is, our wages, is simply the cost of keeping us alive and able to procreate. This is the law of wages. Now suppose that your employer pays taxes to the extent of \$5,000, or suppose he buys a diamond worth the same amount. When he gets the diamond he takes from his pocket \$5,000, which he exchanges for the diamond he has paid for it, although his wage slaves have created the wealth out of which the diamond was purchased. Now, suppose he had not bought that diamond, would you be in the amount of wealth that it cost? Would your wages be any higher? The illusion comes from the misleading use that is made of the word 'nax'

"Taxes are not paid out of the wages which you receive, but out of the wealth plundered from you in the shop on 'pay day' through the capitalist system of wage slavery. It is a row between the capitalist class and the capitalist government to see which one can get and keep the largest share of the worker's hide.

"It follows that the only sane thing for the working class to do is to organize and take possession of the public powers in the interest of the only class which is at all necessary in society to-day—THE WOIKING CLASS.

day—THE WOIKING CLASS.

"On these lines the working class must be organized. They must be organized on the economic lines of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to resist as far as possible the aggression of capitalism in the shop. That organization, built on class lines, will recognize that, to be successful, it must reinforce its economic demands with the political demands by electing the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party all along the line until Washington is taken. Then you will not find the working class of Haverhill organized for their slaughter in Tobin's 25 cents per week sick and death benefit scheme, not in the Social Democratic combination, but in the ranks of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Trade & Labor Then will the working class use the taxing power of government to wrest from the capitalist class by means of taxation the wealth that has been plundered from labor.

"In this campaign you, no doubt, have noticed how the Republicans have directed their attacks against Socialism, rather than against Social Democracy. Have you noticed that they never said a word about how Mr. Carey jumped the S. L. P. and refused to resign from the Common Council when called upon

(Continued on page 4.)

The purpose of Socialism is not to prevent individual accumulation, but to define it by the social value of each one's labor. Whatsoever a man gets in excess of the value of his services to the community is robbery, for it is the community that supplies his needs.—From McClure's Socialism." See advt. on second page.

THE PEOPLE.

--- EVERY SUNDAY. ---

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In	1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In	1890	13,831
In	1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In	1894	38,133
In	1896 (Presidential)	36,564
	1898	

Scientific Socialism is no ready-made suit of clothes that might be put on to-morrow. Nor does it expect to overthrow the competitive system on Monday and have the millenmium in full bloom by Sunday. It is essentially a principle of action, of reorganization. And the manner in which it can be realized must necessarily depend on the conditions existing when public opinion is sufficiently advanced to make its application possible.

WILLIAM SCHOLL McCLURE.



AS THE FOE, SO THE METHODS.

Deploying its ranks along the logical line of battle in this country, the Socialist Labor Party occupies, since last election day, among the positions that it took, one that is singularly essential, due to the capitalist lay of the land here: CLEAR-CUT DOCTRINE.

The electoral campaign is not educational merely. It has a concrete, immediate, practical end in view. In agitating for the election of its candidates, the Socialist Labor Party does not play a farce. It recognizes the possibility of electing these. It recognizes more: it recognizes the great boon to the country of the capture of the public powers by the Party at the ballot box. Such a consummation would mean the peaceful solution of the social problem, at least the reduction of violence to a minimum. But the S. L. P. is no visionary. The Party realizes that, to put it mildly, the chances are even against a peaceful revolution, seeing the enormous extent to which the S. L. P. vote is now, even at this early stage, either intimidated away from or counted out of the ballot box.

All the forces of Capital in the land are converging towards a "coup d'état." When Capitalism starts, it starts as the most progressively-revolutionary affair known. Liberty-of thought, speech and action-, liberty-of political convictions and deed-, are then its shibboleth. With these cries, it unhorses the powers that be. Soon, however, as it feels itself well in the saddle, all its former protestations of "liberty" become hindrances, nay dangerous to itself. The cycle being rounded, Capitalism begins to strain every nerve to reestablish despotism. The Democratic-Republican institutions of the land have become a menace to Capitalism. There is to-day, in America, a race being run between the Socialist Labor Party and Capitalism: the former to seize the existing democratically organized public powers, the latter to overthrow them.

Which will first reach the spot where the roads fork: the spot whence one road leads to the utilization of the present democratic forms for the enlargement of freedom by rearing the Social-IST REPUBLIC; the spot whence the other road leads towards the checking of freedom by rearing up MILITARISM?

If the S. L. P. is winner, then progress beyond that point will be peaceful, systematic, calm.

But if the S. L. P. is distanced in the

race, what then? Here is the rub.

Shall the course of civilization be switched off and compelled to take a long, circuitous loop, as it has been forced to in Europe generally, in France particularly, since the Commune?

Time will answer the question with "YES" or "No" according to the education imparted in this interim to the proletariat and people generally by the Socialist Labor Party. If the education is clean-cut, the answer will be "No"; in proportion as the education is

"broad," the answer will be "YES."

The national government-its executive, legislative and judicial powersare, true enough, the objective point of the S. L. P. But that national government is only the sum total of the units of "executives." "legislatures" and "judiciaries" that every man carries in his own head. Prevented by fraud from capturing the SUM TOTAL at the ballot box, the UNITS. carried by the citizens in their individual heads, must be so completely

captured by Socialism that the electoral fraud will not stead the Capitalist class. The first shot fired by Capitalism, the first overt act it commits in the execution of its contemplated "coup d'état," rends to shreds the constitutional bands that to-day hold our people. That shot or that act will be an emphatic order to the people to fall back upon their NATURAL RIGHTS. At that moment, the "executive," "legislative" and "judicial" units will be able to block the path to Militarism and dispose of Capitalism only if they are able to act unitedly;-and that they will be able to only if they have been captured by Socialism.

An assured Parliamentary victory may tolerate "broadness." The leisure with which the Parliamentary wheels move, leave time to abrade in debate the errors of "broad doctrine," and thus, possibly, escape the evils thereof. On the other hand, the bare possibility, let alone the probability of "extra Parliamentary" action, ruthlessly disposes of "broadness." The swiftness with which "extra Parliamentary" wheels move, and are bound to move, leave no time for debates and such consequent abrasions. Errors of doctrine bring on desultoriness, and open the doors to Commune disasters: only correct principles insure unity of action. In order to secure unity of action the cleanestcut doctrine must have been taught and must be in absolute possession of the individual, the portable governments that the citizens carry, each in his own head.

On last election night the Socialist Labor Party occupied, triumphant, the strategic position that commands for America that clip and clean-cut political, economic and tactical education (to the ruthless exclusion of all orners), that shall drill our people for the possible emergency of EXTRA PARLIAMENTA-BY ACTION.

Other countries may dally with danger, play with fire, and feel themselves safe even though they neglect the teachings of recent history. Not so here. THERE SHALL BE NO COMMUNE DISASTER IN AMERICA.

The day Capitalism shall sound the signal for civil war in America it will be promptly confronted with the solid ranks of the proletariat, moving as one body, held by the only bonds that can hold men together under such circumstances-a clean-cut purpose, born of clean-cut training.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The date for the issuing of the DAILY PEOPLE having been fixed for July 1, next, the Comrades all over the country, in the large centers especially, able and willing to act as regular correspondents, are requested to send in their names.

A DAILY PEOPLE column is now opened for the purpose of receiving suggestions and exchanging views.

The decision to publish the DAILY PEOPLE has been received with such enthusiasm by the friends and such shivers by the foes of the Party that a united effort is imperative not to disappoint either.

A Toledo-blade English daily S. L. P. paper, long needed, will now be.

A BRAINLESS PULPITEER.

The Roberts episode is acting like a plow, cutting into old neglected soil, and throwing up skulls, crossbones and all manner of prehistoric matter. The polluted society of to-day is all in a shiver about "Mormon Immorality." Every capitalist adulterer, every "Seeley Diner," every roue among our "Pillars of Society" is shocked at the idea of Congress being "desecrated" by a polygamist; professors are lecturing upon the "Mormon Evil"; and, last, but not least, the pulpiteers are thundering the "taint of Which of all these is laying bare his own ignorance more than any other it were difficult to say. And yet, one of these, "Rev. L. R. Foote, pastor of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn," as he signs himself, does seem to have reached the highest notch,

or the deepest, in this respect. He tells how it is part of the Mormon creed that a woman's salvation depends upon her husband's will; "if he wills it, she is damned." Then he goes on to say that 1,500 or 2,000 apostles of this creed are going all over the land, "spreading their poison" and "making converts.

The Rev. L. R. Foote, Pastor, etc., does not seem to realize either the contradiction to which his stupidity leads him, or the fact that his "reasoning" is brought up with a sharp turn by a stone wall of fact.

Is it not absurd to imagine that any woman, outside a lunatic asylum, would allow herself to be converted to a religion by which she can "be damned at the will of her husband?" Again, must not there be something more than mental weakness or depravity at bottom of the hard fact, attested to by the Rev. L. R. Foote, Pastor, etc., himself, that the Mormon missioners po make many converts, among women, at that?

The identical papers that are containing the intellectually ribald outpourings of the Rev.-L.-R.-Foote-Pastors, are publishing in almost parallel columns, articles upon "new fields for women,"-new fields that tell in language loud and clear enough that they are degrading resources to which womankind is flying for existence. What are these women flying from? They are flying before the prairie fire of the social system of production that the L.-R.-Foote-Pastors are upholding as divine. They are flying from the grind of Capitalism that strips their male relatives of a living, that flings them into the factories, and that there exposes them to indignities at low wages.

The Roberts episode is not a "cleaner"; it is not an event that calls attention to some existing wrongs that are thereupon done away with. It is a carbuncle that betrays the utter corruption of the blood in the body on which it breaks out.

HELPING OTIS.

While Otis, far away beyond the Pacific, not without some danger to himself and with a good deal of danger to the American soldiers under him, is laboring to stock the American labor market. with plentiful cheap labor, nearby, right on this continent, and without any danger whatever either to themselves or their subalterns, the Baltimore, Md., Committee of the Charity Organization Society is quietly, unobtrusively, without blare of trumpet or beat of drum exercising its activity in the same direction.

The term "vagrant" is, by the advice of the Committee, to be extended so as to be more embraceful. At present it takes in not enough people, and lets them off too easily. The terms of arrest are too short: all too short to suit the capitalists, who hire the prisoners, and thus get labor "at cost." Hence, workmen out of work are to be construed as 'vagrants" upon flimsier grounds than before, and, seeing that "the former short terms of imprisonment did not afford sufficient time for the correction of character" (read: "did not afford sufficient time for the capitalist who hires the 'vagrant' to fleece out of him all that is desired") the terms are to be made twice and three times longer.

It must be admitted that, the object to be gained being cheap, dirt cheap labor, the Baltimore plan not only aids by supplementing the labors of Otis, but it is infinitely humaner, and infinitely less pretentious.

There is a class of "Reformers" in the land that, verily, seems to have gone daft. It is the "Socialist Reformers." One minute they say:

"Why have ONE Socialist party here? That breeds tyranny. In France there are now, in Germany there were some time ago, several Socialist parties, each reflecting a different shade of opinion. Let's have several Socialist parties here too."

And the very next minute one hears them reason thus:

"Harmony! fusion! union! peace! Once there was in Germany more than one Socialist party: they united; at the present day there are several Socialist parties in France: they are trying hard to unite. Let's unite here too!"

Judged out of their own mouths, the "Socialist Reformers" of America divide in order to unite, and unite in order to divide.

No prospectus gotten up by a capital-ist swindling concern, for the purpose of roping in gudgeons is more elaborately gotten up than the set of "docu-ments" sent around by the Gomper's A. F. of L. in advance of its convention.

Just as the capitalist prospectuses seek to lure gudgeons with promises that are impossible of fulfilment, so these A. F. of L. prospectuses lay out every bait possible to tempt the workers and rope them into paying dues to

One of the documents contains a list of alleged organizations "affiliated with the A. F. of L." At the very head of this list stands the "American Agents' Association," an organization that does not exist, and of which more will be said presently as illustrative of "pure and simple" bluff.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Debs Democracy of Haverhill. Mass., is answering a useful purpose, and the "Gazette" of that city is the admirable handmaid for the occasion. In a recent issue the "Gazette" says naively:

The truth is that Socialism offers nothing new. The churches stand for its principles every day in the year, and both the great political parties are working along the same lines.

By "Socialism," of course, the "Gazette" means the Debs Democracy. This certainly is an error, a serious error; yet a pardonable error.

In one of his most masterly sketches intended to point out the failings of the human mind, Edgar Poe describes how, on a certain occasion, his nerves being overstrained, a little insect, named sphynx, running down its spider thread very close to his eyes, not only shut off from view all else before him, but seemed of gigantic proportions. Ditto, ditto with the "Gazette" and the

Debs Democracy Socialism. For political-corrupt purposes of its own—there standing at the time nothing between raw-boned capitalism, represented by the "Gazette," and the mighty trunk of Socialism, represented by Section Haverhill of the Socialist Labor Party,-the "Gazette" dallied with certain crooks in its city, to whom the S. L. P. was too narrow, and thus it conjured up the Debs Democracy. The scheme was to hew down the Socialist trunk, burn to charcoal the stump, and thus cauterize the S. L. P. out of existence in Haverhill. It is unnecessary to point out that the scheme failed. The 'Gazette" may or may not be aware of this. Possibly it isn't. But it is aware of something. And that is that the club it whetted against others is now pommeling the heads of the "Gazette's" own politicians. Having evoked political crookdom among the "outs," these are now pressing upon political crookdom among the "ins." No wonder the

"Gazette's" nerves are overstrained. In

this state of amusing nervousness, and

the Haverhill Debs Democracy having for its corrupt purposes assumed, and been encouraged by the Gazetteers to assume, the external trappings of Socialism, the "Gazette" tumbles into the easily explainable error of seeing nothing but the Debs Democracy, and no Socialism but that of its own quondam pets. It is the pretty story of the man and the insect sphynx over again.

Leaving as superfluous all arguments and facts to show what vast vistas of the rising and mighty forest of Socialism are thus shut off from the view of the "Gazette" by the sphynx insect so close to its nose, certain important object lessons are furnished by the Haverhill Debs Democracy, and are brought home by the "Gazette's" discovery. Which the same we now rise to explain:

The "Gazette's" optics of head and mind, being just now at high tension, throw an accurate picture of the "Socialism" that is irritating it. That "Socialism," indeed, offers Nothing NEW; and, true, beyond all other sensitive photographic plates, the "Gazette's" retina reflects a picture that brings out the fact that THE CHURCHES STAND FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF HAVER-HILL DEBS DEMOCRACY SOCIALISM EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR, and the still more pregnant fact that BOTH THE GREAT POLITICAL PARTIES ARE WORKING ALONG THE SAME LINES.

The churches, to-day, preach godliness, but wink at the rankest ungodliness indulged in by their pew-holding grinders of the faces of the poor, and even approve and bless such crimes with a text. The Haverhill Debs Democracy "Socialism" offers no variation to that tune; like them, it preaches 'Peace, peace," where there is no peace; it weeps over the "hardships" of the capitalist: it fraternizes with the laborgrinding middle class; it is considerate of the exploiter.

The great political parties tear passion to tatters in their declarations of love for the "horny-handed sons of toil," but build up armories to serve as fortresses in the hearts of labor districts so as to be ready for "riots"; dicker and deal with politicians for jobs; take money from saloon-keepers in advance-payment for future favors; cafole the unions into submission to the labor fakir; present bills and amendments to bills that deceive the unsuspecting workingman with the notion of relief, but that, in fact, only serve to imply submission to capitalist principles and to capitalist interests; etc., etc. Such are "the lines along which the great political parties are working"-and, at every step, such are the lines along which the "Socialism" of the Haverhill Debs Democracy "works."

There is no organization outside the S. L. P. that does what it preaches; all others stand upon the principles of Churchianity, and work along the same lines as the old parties. There is nothing new in the "Socialism" of the "broad reformer."

The Haverhill "Gazette" deserves credit for having detected the fraud and assisted in its exposure. It is matchless authority on the subject.

Simultaneously with rumors of an impending weavers' strike in Fall River, Mass., and of its subsequent abandonment, due to the distressed condition of the weavers, comes G. M. Hanford & Co.'s quarterly financial statement of the mills of that city, showing a steady INCREASE of dividends for the four quarters of the present business year. and a DECREASING capital needed to rake in the increasing fleecings. The figures for 38 corporations during the

quarters are:		
Capital	Dividend.	Amount paid.
\$22,023,000		\$172,800,00
21,923,000	1.21	265,525,00
21,691,000		309,232,50
20,921,000	2.30	476,070,00

Totals..... 5.71 No barometer points more unerringly than do these figures to the increased distress of the Fall River weavers; to the utter impotence and criminality of the pure and simple trade union fakirs; or to the inevitable catastrophe that society is headed for.

The millennium is entering the country by the Golden Gate. The San Francisco, Cal., "Tageblatt" of last November 23, in an account of the receipts and expenditures for the Debs meeting. held here shortly before, has several interesting items.

One is under the head of receipts. Among the contributions is this item:

date for Mayor of their own, running against James D. Phelan, this gentleman's contribution of \$10, or ten cents for that matter, towards bringing a political adversary to speak in his town is one of the surest signs that we are fast entering the Messianic era.

Let the wicked Socialists furl their war-inciting banners. The lambs and the lions are fast fraternising. The war drum is about to throb no more. Class STRUGGLE, did any one say? Avaunt!

Another item appears under the head of disbursements. It is this:

To L. W. Rogers, for Debs' speech. \$124.10 From which—considering that L. W. Rogers received right along other hundreds of dollars for Debs' speeches on the Pacific,-the only permissible inference is that the treasury of the "Social Democracy" must be bulging.

Did any one say, "Debs pockets that"? Avaunt!

Is Inevitable, It would be very instructive, as well

A CRACK AT PESSIMISM.

Some Reasons Why the Socialist Republic

as entertaining, if there could be made a complete classification of those who "object" to the zeal and energy that modern Socialists display in their propaganda for Socialism. The re-former objects to the revolution—he wants to go by degrees; and the re-former is easily disposed of. Then comes the "return good for evil" gentleman. He does not like the class strug-gle; and the Socialist can soon settle him. But when it comes to the pes-simists—the men who know what So-cialism demands, believe the Socialist Republic would be justice personified, and yet blink their eyes and say that and yet blink their eyes and say that it is all very nice to think about, but that the remoteness of its realization should place the Socialist Republic outside the consideration of reasoning be-ings—when one meets these kinds of men one must have tactics that will suit the occasion. It will not do much good to argue with them, but if you can persuade them to take a pamphlet which treats their particular case you may be able to set their brain matter going. Such a pamphlet is: "Socialism."

The author is William Scholl Mc Clure, and the object of the pamphlet is to scientifically demonstrate the propositious contained in the following paragraph:

"Socialism is coming. It is useless to oppose.

One might as well fight the tides. The rogress of economic evolution cannot be opped. Capitalism is but its latest phase, orn yesterday, to-morrow it must pass vay. To Socialism belongs the future."

McClure begins his pamphlet by briefly tracing the condition of the working class from 1200 down to 1890. The following subjects are treated in manner that is genuinely Socialist: Effect of Machinery on the Working Class.
Anomalous Features of Capitalist Society:
1. Permanent Army of Unemployed.
2. Growing Employment of Women and
Children.
3. Overproduction.

3. Overproduction.
Genesis of Capitalist Property:
1. Means of Production Owned by the Producer.

2. Means of Production Owned by the Capitalist.

ialism:
Socialism and the "Division of Wealth."
Socialism and its Use of Capital.
Socialism and "Governmental Tyranny."
Socialism and Uropianism.
Socialism and "Labor Legislation."
Socialism and the Class Struggle.
Socialism Inevitable.

Each of the above topics is fully de-

veloped, and the pamphlet is an admirable one to follow "What Means This Strike" and "Reform or Revolu-A Sample Paragraph.

"This is the genesis of capitalist private property: Once the result of one's individual efforts, under capitalism property has largely become the appropriation of that which is produced by the labor of others. It is the ROBBERY OF THE WORKERS. Can you wonder, then, that when men talk glibly of the sacred rights of property, meaning Capital-ist property, the Socialist, knowing whence it is derived, refuses to bow down and worship?'

own and worsary.
Price, five cents.
Ten copies or over, three cents each.
NEW LABOR NEWS CO.,
147 E. 23d st., New York City.

Election Returns.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Nov. 24.-The vote of the State for the minor offices on the State ticket has been canvassed. The S. L. P. vote is as follows: Heisel, Railroad Commissioner.

Mr. Travis, Superintendent of Pub-795 ant-Governor will be canvassed by the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 23.—The Committee of the Executive Council, to whom was referred the canvass of the votes cast at the November election, has just published its report. The report shows that the Socialist Labor Party vote for Governor rose from 10,063 in 1898 to 10,778. The total vote fell off from 317,735 to 299,166 so that Party's percentage is now 3.60 as against 3.16 last fall.

The following is the vote cast for each of the S. L. P. candidates on the State ticket:

General 11,250
Forsstrom, Auditor 11,304
Skahan, Attorney-General 11,182
The significance of the large vote for McDonald lies in the fact that his Demo-

cratic opponent, Labor Fakir Henry Lloyd, ex-President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, ran 8,000 be-hind the head of his Party's ticket.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The official count gives the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, Comrade Elston, 133 votes in Chemung County. Last year our vote was 55. Of the 133 votes cast this year, 105 came from the city of Elmira.

"Lectures" and Lectures.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Wm. Doran. Jersey City, N. J.]
The lecture season soon begins, We all will learn a lot;
Professor Freak will discourse on The "Whichness of the What."

The shining lights of "Woman's Rights" Will say a thing or two.
The same old speech of Parson Peach
Will be done over new.

And Mister Fake is sure to take (Whatever he can get); For "Labor's Cause," for loud applause, For bunco; just you bet.

Toledo Jones, with heartfelt tones, Will make the rafters ring; We'll have a hallelujah time, — He'll ask us all to sing.

Of course, there are some "Socialists," Who come from Zululand.*
Their talk of "Public Ownership" Is fit to beat the band.

Be careful, boys, don't mind the noise Of "I-ama" and "Me-mees"; For of this stuff you've had enough, From "Has Beens" and "Pee-Wees." The S. L. P. has talkers, too, They give it to you straight: They're here and there and ev'rywhere, and always up-to-date.

• The Zuiuland Socialists means the "Socialists" from New Zealand who recently held forth in the Cooper Union, New York.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jenathan

Uncle Sam-Socialism is the salvation of the people.

Brother Jonathan—I don't quite seit in those lamps. It will be a boot to manual workers, the workingment that I admit. But they are not the people. Where do the bookkepper clerks, small store keepers, and business men come in? They surely was long to the same than the same come in a state of the same transfer of the same t men come in? They surely make up a good portion of the population.

U. S.—The trouble with you is that you have not grasped Socialism. B. J.-Well?

U. S.—Socialism maintains that the private ownership of the land on which to work and of the machinery win which to work makes it impossible for which to work manes at as much mall others who have not as much mall others with the who have. B. J.-Very well.

U. S.—Consequently Socialism tall such people that they are engaged an impossible fight. They are bound lose and go down. Consequently, the if they want to save their ne must throw off the millstone of "a litt capital" that now drags them down, strive to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth where there will be such competition, and where they was tional business house. Don't that cover the small store keeper and l

B. J.—Yes, but he will have to can doing his little business.

U. S .- Exactly. But there is this at ference, that, if he upholds capitalism he will have to cease doing business anyhow; he will be swallowed up by the big concerns and WILL ECOME PAUPER. If he ceases to "do his him business" by the introduction of S cialism, he will not only be fro his present wearing anxiety, but he will be a partner in the national or where his industry will assure

B. J.-Yes, that would be a But what about the clerks, and such?

U. S.-Socialism further main that the private ownership of land which and the machinery with w to work, compels all those who do own those two requisites to the ears of a living to sell themselves into

B. J.—That's so of the manual

U. S.—And it is so of all those other who would spurn the title of "man workers." It is so of clerks, bookker slaves just the same as the carpenter obricklayer—

B. J.—Eh! U. S.-Yes. There is no "Eh!" about

What is a wage slave. B. J.-A manual worker. U. S.-He is only one of the was

slaves. A wage slave is he who can earn a living without he gets some to give him wages. No one will give wages except the man who is No capitalist will give him w unless he can produce more than unless he can produce more than wages are worth. When a capital pays a worker \$1 a day the work will produce at least \$2 worth of weather than the statement of t which the worker gets and the which the worker gets and the worker gets and the worker is squeezed out of his products, is squeezed out of his phis capitalist employer, and that what the employer lives upon.

B. J.-I know that.

U. S.—Now, take a bookkeeper. If a gets \$1,500 a year he is getting piety. Now, that amount does not represent but a portion of what he has actually reconstruction. produced. The other portion is a by the capitalist the same as he s from the manual laborer.

B. J.-Well, I never thought of # that light.

U. S .- Now, where does the b U. S.—Now, where does the backeeper, the clerk, etc., come in use Socialism? As human beings and to work and live upon these work, upon the work of others, all such peshall certainly have an opportunity work, and as in the Co-operative comonwealth there will be no drong feed, the clerk and the bookkeeper retain the full value of their labor.

B. J.—That certainly would be a backeeper. B. J.—That certainly would be a bee

U. S .- But that's not all. Under capitalist system all wage slaves ware fortunate enough to get a job work hard; there is no enjoyment if it for them; and they must die positive for the solution of the solution of the form of

B. J.-It is. U. S.—The only ones who would store are the idle capitalists. But they few and their suffering will consist on that they will have to die if the

won't work. B. J.-Truly Socialism is the salve tion of the people!

The English translation of Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," some time ago ran through THE PE PLE, is now to be had bound in an gant volume of 78 pages, with Mars picture as frontispiece. No Sicial even though he be no student, and student, even though he be no So can nord to be without it. Apply. bor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st., K. City. Price, 25 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of T

be Recruiting Ground for the Army of Sociali m.

sodern society cannot escape shipanless it reorganize itself into a perative commonwealth. The estabat of the Co-operative Commonalth implies a social revolution; it alles the overthrow of the capitalist m of production, that has become irig to all further development and s incubus upon the common weal; it ans the placing of the machinery of duction, now held and owned by flords and capitalists, into the hands the people; in other words, it imd the people; in other words, it imles the downfall of the system of priits ownership in the implements of
abor-land and capital, i. e. machines,
rets, etc.-and its substitution with
able, common, collective ownership,
to operated for use and not for
rise profit.
The substitution of the capitalist with

he co-operative or socialist system of reduction is in the interest, not of the reduction is in the interest, not of the reportiless classes alone, but of all cases. The same as slavery was an item to slaveholders, and its abolition tended to promote their highest interests, so is the present system of riste ownership in the implements of labor injurious, in the highest sense, can to the landlords and capitalists tenselves, and its abolition would resided to the benefit of these as well. They also suffer severely under the contradictions that typify the modern ratem of production: one set of them notations that typing the modern notation of production: one set of them his in idleness, another wears itself at in a neck-breaking hunt after rods, and over the heads of all hangs is Damocles sword of bankruptcy, of ipwreck, and of final downfall to class of the proletariat, i. e. the and has been stripped of all the things necessary for production, except is labor power, which, lest it perish stright, it is compelled to sell for sarvation wages—happy if it succeed is doing that.

It would be thought from these prem is that all classes of society, capitaliss and landlords, no less than prole-trians, would join in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Yet the reverse is the case. Experience taches, the fact glares us in the lace, that, the same as the shareholders of old, the property-holders of to-day, hadlords and capitalists, are blind to the higher interests. The bulk of the property-holding and exploiting classes not only looks upon Socialism with suplicion, but stands up against it in a attitude of the most bitter antagon-Can this be due to ignorance simply?

Can this be due to ignorance simply. The spokesmen among the adversaries of Socialism are, however, the very people whose position in the government, in society, and not infrequently a science itself should, presumably, fit a scrence itseir should, presumably, ht dem out best of all to understand the stal mechanism, and to perceive the iv of social evolution. Instead, so decking are the conditions in modern selety, that no one, who wishes to be usen seriously in politics or in science, the any longer to deny the justice any longer to deny the justice of the charges preferred by Socialism painst the present social order; on the catrary, the clearest heads in all the murary, the clearest heads in an extension political parties of Capital admitthat there is "some truth" in those targes; some even declare that the mal triumph of Socialism is inevitable, unless, however, society suddenly turn about and improve matters—a thing about and improve matters—a thing that these gentlemen imagine can be some offhand, provided this or that demand of this or that party be promptly granted and enforced; others, again, admit unconditionally the ultimate triumph of Socialism, but—having the one thing at a time" notion in their heads, and that thing always the wrong ene—they ride a hobby, and fly off at angent. In this way, even those a tangent. In this way, even those members of the non-socialist political parties who have obtained the clearest isight into the teachings of Socialism, elude, by a somersault back or sideways, the most important consequences and conclusions of their own admissions.

Nor is the reason for this odd phenomenon hard to discover. Although certain important and not to be under-rated interests of the property-holding classes plead against the system of private ownership in the means of produc-tion, other interests, that lie nearer to the surface and are more quickly felt by property-holders, pull in an opposite

This is especially the case with the rich. They have nothing to gain forth-with by the abolition of private ownership in the means of production; the beneficent results that flow therefrom would be ultimately felt by them as well, but such results are comparatively too far off to carry much immediate weight. On the other hand, however, the disadvantages that they would be felt on the spot; the power and distinction the spot; the power and distinction they enjoy to-day would be gone at thee, and not a few might be deprived also of their present ease and comfort

Matters stand otherwise with the Matters stand otherwise with the lower ranks of the property-holding and yet exploited classes—the small producers, traders and farmers. These have nothing whatever to lose in point of power and distinction, and they can analy gain in point of ease and comfort by the introduction and development in the socialist system of production. But, in order to be able to realize this leet, they must first rise above and let they must first rise above and look beyond the horizon of their own das. From the narrow field of obseroccupied by the small producers, of production cannot be under-tood, however much they may and do tem of production cannot be undermod, however much they may and do
feel its harrowing effects; and, consequently, modern Socialism can be unpool by them still less. The one
control of which they have a clear undermaking is the absolute necessity of
fiviate ownership in their own implements of labor in order to preserve
their system of production. It is a
mode conclusion that, so long as the
mall industrialist stands up as small
that railist, the small farmer as small
that is o long as they are still posof a strong sense of their own
colons will they be bound to
the state of the idea of private ownermake socialism, however ill they
are under the existing order.

These ownership in the implements
the fetters the small producers,
and traders to the sinking ship

of their respective pursuits, long after these have ceased to afford them a com-petence, and even when they might im-prove their condition by becoming wage-workers outright. Thus it hap-pens that private ownership in the in-struments of production is the secret force that binds all the property-hold-ing classes to the present system of ing classes to the present system of production, notwithstanding the ill ef-fects of the system upon the large capitalists, and notwithstanding its subjection of the small holders themselves to exploitation, and the caricature into which it has turned "property" in the

hands of the latter.
Only those individuals among the only those individuals among the small producing classes who have despaired of the preservation of their class, who are no longer blind to the fact that the industrial or agricultural form of production, upon which they depend for a living, is doomed—only they are in a condition to understand the teachings of Socialism. But lack of information and a narrow horizon, both of which are the natural results of their condition, make it difficult for them to realize the utter hopelessness of their class. Their misery and their hysterical search for a means of salvation have hitherto only had the effect of making them the easy prey of any dema-gogue who was sufficiently self-assert-ing, and who did not stick at making

promises.

Among the upper ranks of the property-holding classes a higher degree of culture is found, commanding a broader horizon, and among them not a few are still affected by ideologic reminiscences from the days of the revolution-ary struggles carried on by the then oncoming capitalist class against the feudal regime. But woe to that mem-ber of those upper ranks of the property-holding class who should be fool-hardy enough to show an interest in Socialism, or to engage in its propa-ganda! The alternative promptly con-fronts him either to give up his ideas or to snap all social bonds that hitherto held and supported him. Few of these are equipped with the requisite vigor and independence of character to approach the spot where the roads fork; very few among these few are brave enough to break with their own class when they have reached that spot; and, when they have reached that spot; and, finally, of these few among the few, the larger portion have hitherto soon grown tired, recognized the "indiscretions of their youth," and become "sentials."

The ideologists are the only ones, among the upper ranks of the property-holding classes, whose support it is at all possible to enlist in favor of Socialism. But even with these, the large majority of those among them who have gained a deeper insight into social conditions and into the problems that spring therefrom, the information they have acquired moves them mainly to wear themselves out in fruitless search-ings after what they style a "peaceful" solution of the "Social Question," i. e., in searching after a solution that should reconcile their more or less developed knowledge of Socialism, and their con-science, with the class interests of the capitalist class. But this task is as impossible as to produce a wet fire or burning water.
Only those ideologists who have not

only gained the requisite theoretical knowledge, but who are brave and strong enough to break with their class, are able to develop into genuine Social-

Accordingly, the Cause of Socialism has little to hope for from the property-holding classes. A few of their members may be won over to Socialism, but these will be only such as no longer belong by their convictions and conduct to the class to which their economic position assigns them. These will ever be a very small minority, except during revolutionary periods, when the scales will seem to be inclining to the side of Socialism. Only at such times may Socialists look forward to a stampede from the ranks of the to a stampede from the ranks of the

property-holding classes.

So far, the only favorable recruiting ground for the Socialist army has been, not the classes of those who still have something to lose, however little that may be, but the classes of those who have nothing to lose but their chains, and a whole world to gain—the proletariat, the working class.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 147 East 23rd Street, New York City

(Store open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.)

The following books and pamphlets are recommended to all persons desiring to learn the principles of the Modern Socialist Move-ment—and tactics and its development. There are also included a few books which are not written by Socialists, but which contain in-formation that intelligent persons should pos-sess.

Napoleon
Napoleon
The Civil War in France.
Frederick Engels:
Development of Socialism from Utopia
to Science
Hyndman and Morris:
A Summary of the Principles of Social-Ferdinand Lassatle:
What is Capital?
The Workingman's Programme.... Quelch and Wright: Socialism and the Single Tax: a de-

We have secured a number of Lissagaray's standard books "History of the Paris Commune," regular price, \$1.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents.

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Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on tissue paper; Don't write with pencil;

Don't write with a broom-stick, if a

tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred; Don't crowd your lines; Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the

sheet: Don't abbreviate;

Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;

Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;
Don't write your signature as the you

wished to remain incognito;

Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled; Don't write on sheets of uneven size; Don't take this ill.

Newport, Ky., on the Breach.

Newport, Ky., on the Breach.

To THE PEOPLE.—Seeing communications from comrades from most of the Sections in the Socialist Labor Party in the correspondence column, we feel as if we would like to contribute likewise.

While our Section can boast of only fourteen members, we are proud to say they are of that staple material, with courage that knows not the word fail, and proved the same at the late election. We had two of our comrades as candidates on the State ticket, the first attempt of our Party in the State of Kentucky.

The vote polled was beyond our expectations, showing that we have a splendid field here to work in. Each and every comrade, filled with enthusiasm, have devised by their united force better means for the continuation of our work: the emancipation of the workingman. Not one of our comrades could be tempted with either money or friendship to cast his vote for either of the old parties: they study the revolutionary movement; they know what they are doing; they know what they are doing; they know what they are all Socialists. So, comrades, from North and South, East and West, we join hands with you for a long pull and a steady pull, for our liberty and freedom.

Newport, Ky., Dec. 2.

Anti-Semitism, or Philo-Semitism?

Anti-Semitism, or Philo-Semitism?

To THE PEOPLE.—When some years ago a certain saloon and hotel keeper did not permit Jews to drink in his saloon, nor to lodge in his hotel, there was a great commotion in Israel; in all parts of our country the matter was discussed; all israel felt hurt and insulted puy "postuoax", swa jewsig of junsul equ junum we were informed: "So does Israel right a wrong to one of its members;" "The solidarity of Judaism is demonstrated"; etc., etc.

Now, I am a Jew and a workingman. Three weeks ago I secured a job in the factory of a Jew. After working there a week, I found the earnings too small, and I quit. I then applied for a job in the factory of another Jew, a friend of my former employer, and I was refused the job on the ground that I left the employ of his friend.

Is not a greater injustice done to me than the act of the hotel and saloonkeeper? I have no job yet, and suffer loss, while the Jew who

Is not a greater injustice done to me that the act of the hotel and saloonkeeper? I have no job yet, and suffer loss, while the Jew who was not allowed to drink in that certain saloon could go to another saloon. Now, what I want to know is this:

Is my case a case of anti-Semitism? Or is the act of a Jew persecuting a Jew out of friendship for another Jew philo-Semitism?

Do you think the rich Jews will be as ready to avenge the injustice done to me, the poor Jew, as they were ready to avenge the injustice done to the champagne thirsty rich Jew, and demonstrate the "solidarity of Judaism".

H. E. Newport, Ky., Dec. 1.

Side-Lights from Lawrence, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—The comrades of Law-rence, Mass., have this year despite the de-crease in our membership resulting from the defection of the Kangaroo "Socialists" waged the most energetic campaign for Socialism that this city has ever yet seen. Our vote in-creased from 352 last year to 371 for this year.

city. Delegates were elected to a Mayoralty and Aldermanic convention from all wards except one.

An amusing as well as instructive feature of this caucus was developed at the polling place for Ward I. Here the German "Volkszeitung" crowd was present in force. The only loyal members of the Party voting in this Ward were on the ticket for election to the Ward Committee, hence, under the law, could not act as caucus officers. The caucus was opened by the chairman of the Ward Committee, and nominations for a presiding officer called for. Not a Kang, opened his mouth. After waiting about five minutes and repeatedly warning those present, the conrade dissolved the meeting. At this there was affectation of great joy among the Kanga. Their satisfaction, however, was short-lived; they soon found that in all other Wards the Party was in full control and the comrades in every way capable of conducting things quite up to the requirements of the law.

The first Socialist organization in this city was formed in 1874. All these years since then the lamp has been kept burning, feebly enough at times, it is true, yet never going entirely out. Like most of the Socialist organizations of the Germans in this country, it was little more than a beer club. Well enough, perhaps, in years gone by, but now only a menace to the Party: a cancer cating into its vituis.

Of late years the German Section, or branch, as it has been since 1898, has with

it was little more than a beer club. Well enough, perhaps, in years gone by, but now only a menace to the Party; a cancer eating into its vitals.

Of late years the German Section, or branch, as it has been since 1898, has with about eight other organizations owned and run a beer hall.

Here the members of the various clubs would gather with their families for pleasure and beer drinking. Persons wishing to join the Central Hail, Association, as it is called, have an option of the motley groups of which it is composed. If you want to sing, there is a singing club. A weavers "union" (a greater farce than even the Kangs' "Socialist' Section) appeals to the weavers, If you relish the way that the Socialist papers of Germany lash the clergy of that country, or you have a wish to bear the name of Socialist, a name honored in the Fatherland, or etc., etc., you may join the Socialist Labor Party. The requirements of all are about alike, you must in any event purchase a share in the Hall Association. In short, as the slang of the day has it, "you pays your money and you takes your choice." As may be supposed, only about one-third of the members of this club took any interest in the Party affairs. Two members only were willing or able to do any real work for the Party.

Therefore, when the trouble arose with the Voikszeitung Publishing Association, they could see nothing they cared not to see anything, save that "De Leon was attacking the "New York and clsewhere were loyal, honest and self-sacrificing Socialists; they would not stand such treatment."

In vain it was pointed out to them that the Voikszeitung Publishing Association had proven itself false to the Party and its own constitution; useless to show them that the tatack upon the Party is trade-union policy, though veiled, was an act of treachery as well as of usurpation useless to show them that the Party and almost unional such treatment.

In vain itself false to the Party and its own constitution; useless to show them that the Party and almost unional publishin

Party and capture its administration. Their "neutrality" was disfiagenuous; they never doubted that the "Volkszeitung" would finally come off with flying colors. A national convention, where all disgrunted and freak elements would unite and impress the weak and unsound members of the Party, was what they looked for the property of the party, however, was too firmly knit, too well established upon the rock-bed of science and correct tactics to be thrown into convulsious by discordant and designing elements. It promptly expelled them. And in so doing it vindicated its right to life. It demonstrated by the calm, steady and well disciplined way in which it met and dealt with internal disturbances its ability and readiness to take under control and to guide through proper channels the rising vaters of the now imminent social cataclysm.

Volkszeitungs' fakirs, freaks, schemers, reprobats and stupid elements all avaunt! Advance, the Social Revolution!

No. Andover, Mass., Dec. 1.

Broadness.

Broadness.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I have been one of those whose bump of fairness has been sore all over on secount of the distinguishing marks placed upon fakirs and crooks of all kinds, who at times passed as "me-too Socialists." But the hard experience of the last few years has proven to me that THE PEOPLE was not only justified in using those earmarks; but, as our national organ, was duty-bound to put the Comrades on their guard against the destructive work of these poisonous toad-stools. Only a few days ago I was asked how it was that we Socialists had indorsed the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

On close questioning, I was informed that August Lehmann, a local printer, who was accidentally chosen as delegate to our State Convention, and who always professed to be one of those tolerant Socialists that we hear so much about, had signed the nomination paper of the Democratic candidate for Mayor; hence the accusation that he is the kind of Socialists we are.

This Lehmann, two years ago, boomed a Republican Ward Alderman, and was called down for it by our Party papers. Since then he has favored strongly the Social-Democrats; then allowed himself to be chosen a delegate by the Socialist Labor Party; now he endorses the Democratic nominee, and at the same time signed a subscription list of the Socialist Labor Party, which money is to be used to fight the Democratic and Republican party on the name of common sense, how can any one have respect FOR SICH SOCIAL.

used to light the Democratic and reporting allike.

Now, in the name of common sense, how can any one have respect FOR SUCH SOCIAL-ISTS? There is no excuse for such people; their actions bring ridicule and contempt upon

Holyoke, Nov. 25.

Pittsburgh, Pa.'s, Brave 38th Ward.

Pittsburgh, Pa.'s, Brave 38th Ward.
To THE PEOPLE.—The election is over, and
40 straight blows have landed in this 58th
Ward, in the heart of the capitalist octopus.
One year and four mont's ago I moved here;
at the next election I watched and found 7
votes cast for the S. L. P. I got to work, and
though being merely a boy of 22, "which proved quite a drawback." I distributed literature,
invited citizens, got speakers from Section
Pittsburgh to come here, and by the spring
election of 1859 we had a ticket in the field,
and the first class-conscious revolutionary,
ticket. We got 24 straight votes, Comrade W.
Cready received 51 votes for School Director.
"he being quite a popular man," out of a total
of 357 votes. At the election just past, out of
a total of 198 votes cast, we received 40
straight and 2 complimentary votes, 5 Socialists being unable through sickness to get
to the polls.

To-day we have one of the most promising

straight and 2 complimentary votes, 5 Socialists being unable through sickness to get to the polis.

To-day we have one of the most promising Ward Branches of Section Pittsburgh. Our members are most all of the young, active, revolutionary kind, aithough we have had our ups and downs with Utopian midaummernight dreamers, etc. In the teeth of all the false patriotism, the present business wave, overtime in shop and factory, we have been steadily going onward and upward in our work of education, organization and emancipation, till now we are the second party in this ward, "having received more votes than the Democrats at the last election," and with little prospects of a Democratic ticket in the field at next spring Ward elections. Then shall this small, but strong, brave and aggressive band of Socialists (which in the meantime I shall be forced to leave) be face to face with the enemy, then shall the scientific and aggressive S. L. P. rise in its revolutionary manification of the strong of the st

earth can stop this ever grinding mill of progression, let alone a lot of deluded mental weaklings, who are more to be pitied than censured.

Human society being an intellectual growth, it remains for the noble, determined, intelligent and scientifically clear Socialist of the working class to organize along uncompromising revolutionary lines such a compact body as will and must eventually win the confidence and support of the working class. We must leave behind those who are mentally and morally unable to grasp and support our principles; we must vote, not for men, but for principle, ever keeping the organization above our personalities, following in the footsteps of science, which is broad enough for any honest person, and too narrow for any "reformers" or misfits to stand upon.

We are glad that the true, staunch comrades of New York have cast off that most undesirable element—men who would dare advise the proletariat not to exercise their right of franchise, are undoubtedly the lowest type of mental misfits, and ought to belong to the State militia of Idaho. They certainly have not brains enough to get the headache with, built like a mule, all beast: made up of ears and stubbornness; without the gift of reasoning, like Balaam's ass; they are certainly despised by all true Socialists regardless of nation, creed or color, and we feel sorry for the poor proletarians they are deluding with such humbus.

On with the S. L. P.'s uncompromising tactics! Up with the banner of the S. T. & L. A.! And may we be able after the spring election to send you news of a victory; well may this workingmen's Ward be the first Ward to score a complete S. L. P. victory, and send a class-conscious Socialist to the City Council.

With greetings and congratulations to all comrades who have stood by the N. E. C., and hoping we can all give THE PEOPLE the support it has earned and needs, we will keep on unfurring the banner of the S. L. P.

H. J. SCHADE.

Organizer 35th Ward.

Here is Your Chance to Win a.

Here is Your Change to Win a Pretsel.

To THE PEOPLE.—Somebody offered an enormous reward for the translation of a letter published in an Irish paper. Now as I do not like to be outdone in generosity by any one on 'tother side, I offer a year old pretiesl, well flavored, to any one who can juddly explain the political faith of the lager beer saloon tax-payers' "Volksseitung." Some deluded individuals persist that it is the Socialist organ. Yet at a meeting of the Central Labor Federation of Hudson County, the delegate of the Waiters' and Bartenders' Union, when defending his constituents who were charged with selling out to a capitalist candidate, said in the tone in which the immortal David B. once exclaimed: "I am a Democrat." "I have read the 'Volkszeitung' for the past 10 years and shall continue to vote the Democrate ticket until I am convinced that Socialism is better."

This was celipsed, however, by a man in Newark who had supported and read the "Volkszeitung" for 18 years and stopped the paper when an oversealous Kangaroo after a long argument succeeded in convincing him that the "Volkszeitung" was a Secialistic paper.

GEO. P. HERRSCHAFT.

Jersey City, Nov. 27.

Thanksgiving Day Agitation in Con-

To THE PEOPLE—The Thanksgiving Day agitation tour arranged by the New Haven County Committee was an entire success. Literature was distributed in Branford, North Branford, Wallingford, Centreville, Mount Carmel, Derby, Shelton and Meriden. Subscriptions for THE PEOPLE and the "Buffalo Arbeiter-Zeitung" were gotten and arrangements for a mass meeting in Wallingford were made.

A meeting was arranged and held in Meriden for the afternoon with Comrades Chas. Patrick and A. Keep as speakers. Enough significant countries and a series of the second series was a series of the series was seried to the series was a seried to the series was seried to the series was a seried to the series was series where the series was series was a series was a series of the series was a series of the series was a series of the series was an entire success.

The series was an entire success.

natures were collected to form a Section in the town. From now on Socialism has a show in Meriden, which it never had before. Meriden had a Section for many years, also a German "singing," but actually "beer dranking" society, also a "Sick and Death Benefit Society," and, last not least 50 "Volkszeitung" readers. That, particularly the last, was enough to kill all Socialist growth in the place. At New London, Norwalk, West Haven, New Britain and other places, where there are none of these things, especially few or no readers of the "Volkszeitung," very good results were shown. But Meriden lagged behind and finally went to places.

With the new Section on foot, Meriden has new start and a new and better chance. New Haven, Ct., Dec. 3.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents. (No questions will be considered that come n anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.)

a bona fide signature and address.)

H. O. R., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—There is a general rule of evidence, applicable to the case, that the cumulated experience of the race has gathered, but that you seem to neglect. It is this: the source of information is important in determining the weight to which the information is entitled. Apply the principle, and the statistical information that you accept as reliable shrinks in value. Its source is polluted, and has again and again been convicted of untruthfulness. These capitalist statisticians illustrate the motto: "As the statist thinks, he clinks." If the rule of evidence just mentioned were more generally appreciated, the digestive organs of our people's minds would much more readily expeles from such that they now gulp down, and that congests their brains.

Z., CLEVELAND, O.—No; Mr. Robert Band-Z., CLEVELAND, O .- No: Mr. Robert Band-

L., CLEVEELAND, O.—NO: Mr. Kopert Band-low has not yet been heard from. Why are you so uneasy? Shall announce it in these columns as soon as he should break silence. For the present he continues mum. There is nothing like calling these bluffers down. They collapse on the spot.

E. O. C., DENVER, COLO.—The commercial value of the gold in a \$20 gold piece is the commercial value of coats, or hats, or wheat, or beet, etc., etc.. in which is crystallized the same quantity of social labor-power that is crystallized in the gold of the \$20-gold piece, is requisite to produce it.

is requisite to produce it.

M. B., NEWHURYPORT, MASS.—1. Have no idea what Mr. Debs may mean by saying he is about to revive the A. R. U. The gyrations of that gentleman's mind pursue an orbit so whimsical that no sober man cares to ascertain its underlying law.

2. Are not aware that Mr. Debs was offered a position on the Industrial Commission.

3. How can "I. I. I. Tommy Morgan" of Chicago say he has been a Socialist 24 years, when, only 5 years ago, at the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. he claimed that he was not a Socialist?—Don't know, and don't care.

care.

4. The status of Tobin's union in Brocton was touched on last week in a front-page editorial note. It is bursting up.

E. M. A., LONDON, ENGLAND.—Sufficient facts are in court to justify the conclusion that the Debs Social Democracy is no organization at all,—unless a rope of sand or a jelly-fish is an organization.

jelly-fish is an organization.

T. W. F., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—That is not at all excluded from last week's analysis of the Freak. Of course, envy and petty malice do enter into the Freak's composition; and so do several other ingredients. But these are not basic: they are mere alloys. Nor is it of little sociologic importance to distinguish between the basic, or active principle, of LICENSE, and the other elements: Civilization moves away from LICENSE: the recurrence of LICENSE is a social reversion to old types; while, as far as the other ingredients are concerned, they do not deserve special attention, being products of temperament, over whose weakness the mantle of charity may be safely spread in passing.

R. N. I. SAN FRANCISCO, CALL—There is

over whose weakness the mantle of charity may be safely spread in passing.

R. N. I., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL—There is where you make a serious mistake, serious enough to warn you against placing reliance upon ideology as the starting point. Not all the beauties of the Co-operative Commonwealth could exercise force enough upon the sentiment of the race to induce it to abandon the capitalist system did not itself more and more render impossible capitalist society by more and more rendering individual production impossible. Socialism would remain a beautiful dream, like the New Jerusalem, and the Socialist Labor Party would have neither mission nor existence. Social, as well as biologic, evolution leads man by easy stages to the brink of the revolutionary precipice, which he is then forced to leap. Ideology or sentiment comes in only at the last stage. Then the intellect comes into play, and, according to its lights, makes the leaping process hard or easy. There is a good deal more than vain poetry in the utterance that man will rather bear those ills he has than fly to others that he knows not of. Ideology is no starting point for Socialism. Its ground-work is of more solid make-up.

N. P., BOSTON, MASS.—True, Kruger is

N. P., BOSTON, MASS.—True, Kruger is defending his native land; that is not the question. The question is, For whom? For all the inhabitants of the Transwai? Nary. For the landlord-capitalist class of the Krugers. In this fight, while recognizing the deep hypocrisy and inhumanity of the British-capitalist class, we must not allow ourselves to be carried off our base.

D. O., PITTSBURGH, PA.—The bogus So-cialist ticket of Passaic County, N. J., polled 98 votes; the S. L. P. 748.

R. K., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—That yarn that Mr. Emil Liess tells, about the brutal attack on him in THE PEOPLE on the ground of a certain Sedan speech delivered by him, is spun out of his own inner consciousness. It has no foundation in truth. The only dealing TIZE PEOPLE has had with the gentleman was on his Debs Democracy attitude. He wrote in the San Francisco "Tageblatt" favorably to that movement, in angry criticism of the Party's attitude towards it. THE PEOPLE took him up, and in wholly academic manner confuted his premises and conclusions. He did not have a tail-feather left. Evidently a superfuted his premises and concussions. He due not have a tail-feather left. Evidently a superficial and, proportionally, vain man, he grew angry. He then perpetrated a series of long vituperative articles against the Party, and went so far as to faisify the utterances of THE PEOPLE. An instance among many of this was his translating the English word "idiosyncrasies," applied by THE PEOPLE to the Debsiats, into the German word for "idiots." THE PEOPLE then diamissed him as a malicious faisifier, or one too ignorant of the English language to judge. Since then, from several sources, it appears that he became more and more furibond, his fury increasing with the rout of the absurd economics and bandit methods of the "Volkazeitung" reactionists, with whom he threw his lot, and whose thrashing he, accordingly, shared. Now, we understand, he has become a raving maniac, virtually irresponsible for his utterances.

J. L., CAMBRIDGE, MASS, -"E. E." ex-presses the desire to continue incog. for the present.

presses the desire to continue incog. for the present.

E. K. O., MANCHESTER, KY.—After the matter of these "Contempt of Court" proceedings, instituted by the "Volkaseitung" corporation against the Party officers, shall have been finally settled, THE PEOPLE will sure enough comment upon them. Remember, however, that the matter is of no vital importance to the Party: The Party's voice will continue to ring out, unchecked; THE PEOPLE, the name of the Party's organ, will continue to waive from the masthead, untouched. Be quite easy upon that score. Never leave out of your reckoning the fact that we are not here in Timbooctoo. The only feature of real interest in the matter at this stage, is the evidence of the Party's power which so thoroughly enrages the collection of tar-paying "property-holders," now wrongfully conducting the affairs of the Corporation, that, in their vain endeavor to throttle the Party's voice, they have stopped to playing the role of police-spies, by becoming informers against individual Party officers, giving, at that, false informat" But, at most, only individual members can suffer by that; not the Party itself: it never was made a party to the action. And hereby hangs the most interesting feature of the "Volkaseitung" pickle. Just wait. The matter will be treated in full in due time.

C. C., BOSTON, MASS.—You will have to be a good deal plainer. Can't understand your

C. C., BOSTON, MASS.—You will have to be a good deal plainer. Can't understand your allusions or what you are driving at. Are not well enough informed upon the subject to "jake hints." Please write in full.

"take hints." Please write in full.

H. F. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—You are just a dishonest as the reat of "fault-finders" with the Party. Your long letter is one long, protracted, painful effort, not to say what you have in mind, but to conceal it. And that is the feature of your species. It may not know much, but it knows this much; that what it favors will not stand scruting; whence it veils in a drapery of generalities, that none would dispute, that which really it is after, and which it knows is thoroughly disputable.

M. T. B., HAVERHILL, MASS.—Tes, yes; by all means. Get it up soon. It in early enough, shall have it in the special New Year edition.

edition.

A. H., CINCINNATI, O.—We can't share your view that "Philosophical Anarchy" is the uncompromising foe of Socialism. To be "uncompromising," a thing must have vitality and virility. "Philosophical (!) Anarchy" has neither. It is partly but a pretentious name to mask "individuality" (read excentricity) of thought with, and partly but the intallectual death-rattle of the small or individualistic period of production.

Would gladly accept the invitation of your worthy society to be with you in February; but, just now, our hands are so busy with matters of importance that there is no time left for such idle sport as tossing on our horns the lifeless-spineless rag-baby of "Philosophical (!) Anarchy."

"FRIEND," WORCESTER MASS.—Suspi-

"FRIEND," WORCESTER, MASS.—Suspi-cion must have missed you into jumping at rash conclusions. The person you refer to has not the idiosyncrasies of speech put into the mouth of the character described in the ar-ticle. That character is evidently a composite pleture—and a very good one of the freak-debating-club habitué.

debating-club habitué.

A. W., NEW YORK.—Information upon the Party's situation in San Francisco will be given next week. Comrade Hickey has written up the matter, and it is crowded out this week. In the meantime you may form some opinion from the below.

On the 14th instant, the "Class Struggle" (organ of the expelled members of Section San Francisco, S. L. F., who however frauddiently continue to call themselves "the Socialist Labor Party") published this official notice of the doings of those gentlemen:
"Recommended for Assaclation."

"Recommended for Appointment?" "Recommended for Appointment?"

"The following named were on Nov. 14th recommended by the City Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, to Mayor Phelan for appointment in the city departments. "Election Commissioner—"Oliver Everett; architect; born Bogton, Mass., 1860; for many years secretary San Francisco Chapter American Institute of Architects: resident of San Francisco 25 years. "Civil Service Commissioner—"Cameron H. King Sr. Lawyer, born New York 1981.

Architects: resident of San Francisco 25 years.

"Civil Service Commissioner—

"Cameron H. King. Sr.: lawyer; born New York 1844; resident of California 20 years; secretary for Gov. Haight; held many positions of triat and responsibility, including Secretary of Code Commission; college graduate.

"Board Public Works—

"G. It. Benham; book publisher; born Indiana 1890; many years resident and in business in San Francisco.

"Board of Education—"John Barduhn; merchant tailor; 46 years of age; many years resident of San Francisco.

"Folice Commissioner—

"F. E. Whitney; employe Sutro R. R. Ce.; age 45; many years resident of San Francisco.

"Fire Commissioner—

"B. F. Fedde; expert accountant; age 40; many years resident of San Francisco."

A recommendation for Jobs to a capitalist politician, by these expelled members, shows the putrid matter that the Party in San Francisco rid itself of, and the consequent purification and strengthening of its own ranks.

CHAS. SCHULZE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—

If your letter was in English, please send CHAS. SCHULZE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

—If your letter was in English, please send ur a German translation: if it was in German, avor us with an English translation. Can't make it out as it is.

W. H. C., BOSTON, MASS.—The manifests

In Aid of Carter.

LYNN, Dec. 14.—Comrade Fred. Carter, who has long been identified with the Socialist Labor Party and Alliance here, is and has been laid up with consumption, has been ordered by his physician to leave this part of the country within two or three weeks. All that can be done by the comrades here to aid him has been done. Any one who can and desires to do so, is urgently requested to contribute as much as possible, and anyone having tickets got out for his benefit is urgently requested to turn same in, for he has to be got off in the time mentioned above.

Send moneys and stubs of tickets to JOHN R. OLDHAM,

33 Sagamore St., Lynn, Mass.

Attention!

The mammoth Jollification Banquet of the Socialists and their friends, to celebrate the recent election in New York, will be held Thursday, the 14th York, will be first in the grand ball room of Lib-erty Hall, 257-263 East Houston; and will begin at 8.30 p. m. sharp. Owing to the large number of those who have already signified their inten-

tion to be present, and owing to the de-sultory manner in which many of those notifications have come in, the following rule has become necessary:

RULE—All those who have notified me directly, and whose names are on the list on or before Monday, the 11th instant, will be sure of accommodations. chances.

The affair is an assured success. The affair is an assured success.

Remember, every one must tell a
Kangaroo story.

The 50 cents will be paid upon entrance; hat and cloak checks free,

L. ABELSON,
Organizer Section New York, S. L. P.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE AGITATION FUND

of the 10th Assembly Dist. Branch, S. L. P., on Sunday, Dec. 17, 1899, 8 P. fl., at WURZLER'S HALL, 315 Washington St., BROOKLYN.

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A. Klein, 284 Seventeenth st., "
T. J. Walsh, 22 Flushing ave., "
J. Ebert, 876 Greene ave., "
L. Abelson, 23 Duane st., New York.

Arbeiter-Zeitung. The German Organ of the S. L. P.

(Editor, MAX FORKER.) PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

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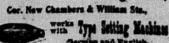




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SOCIALIST BOOKS

A Socialist should be an agita-tor three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. Christmas is the three hundred and fifty-ninth day of the year 1899. If you desire to hasten the realiza-tion of the Socialist Republic, forward the agitation by pur-chasing Socialist books for the holidays. Below we give a list chasing Socialist books for the holidays. Below we give a list of selected books on Socialism and Sociology. They are all attractively bound in cloth (except when otherwise stated) and will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price.

By Karl Marx. Cloth, \$1.75; paper, \$1.20 No description of this book is required. It discovers the secret of capitalist production through surplus value. With this discovery Socialism became a science. And it is with the facts found in "Capital" that Socialism is hammering its way to the Socialist Republic.

The Student's Marx.

By Edward Aveling. Cleth, \$1.

By EDWARD AVELING. Cle th, \$1.

The author describes his book as follows:
"The 'Student's Marx' is intended for those who have not not the English translation of 'Capital.' To both this volume may be of use as a brief analysis of the main facts and conclusions to be found in 'Capital.'

CONTENTS.—Commodities and Money; The Production of Money into Capital. The Production of Absolute Surplus Value; The Production of Absolute Surplus Value; The Production of Absolute and Relative Surplus Value; The Production of Absolute and Relative Surplus Value; The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

The So-called Primitive Accumulation. The Economics of Socialism.

By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1 20.

By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1 20.

at is quite common to hear people say they cannot read understandingly Karl Marx's "Capital," and the wall that stops them is his analysis of value and surplus value. "Economics of Socialism" was written to popularize these two fundamental principles of Modern Socialism. It will serve as a good introduction to "Capital."

CONTENTS.—Methods of Production; Value, Circulation of Commodities, Industrial Crises; Rent, Interest and Profit, The Final Utility of Final Utility.

Commercial Crises of the Ninetcenth

Century. By. H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1.

By. H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1.

There is no fact more patent than the fact that bourgeois political economists and middle class politicians have been unable to trace the causes of modern industrial panies. With the torch of Socialism, however, the task is an easy one. And in this volume Mr. Hyndman has examined all the principle crises of the present century and discovered that they have their roots in the chaos of capitalist production. It is about time for another panie to appear, and every Socialist should be familiar with "Commercial Crises"—it will help, him to understand the panie.

Religion of Socialism. Religion of Socialism.

By E. BELFORT Bax. Cloth, \$1.

By E. Belfort Bax. Cloth, \$1.

The "Religion of Socialism" is the first volume of a series of essays forming a critical exposition of Socialism, with its effects on the interpretation of history, on the popular views of marriage, religion, economics, law, justice, crime, commerce, and many other themes. In this volume Mr. Bax undertakes to answer practically every important objection that has ever been made to Socialism. CONTENTS.—Universal history from a Socialism and the Sunday Question; The Modern Revolution; Conscience and Commerce; Unscientific Socialism; The Criminal Court judge; Scue Bourgeois kideis; Impertalism vs. Socialism; The Capitalism vs. Socialism; The Capitalism vs. Scialism; Address to Trades Unions. Ethics of Socialism. Ethics of Socialism. By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, \$1.

The "Ethics of Socialism" can be read in-dependently, but it is the natural complement of the "Religion of Socialism." No better ex-position can be found of the ethical nature of Socialism or the revolution introduced by it into ordinary interpretations of right and Outlooks from a New Standpoint.

By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, \$1.

This volume should be read by every one who desires to be able to reply to the criticisms of Socialism that the charlatans of political economy are continually making. CONTENTS.—Anarcharist Clootz, the Orator of the Human Race: The Decay of Pagan Thought; Liberalism vs. Socialism: The Curse of Law: A Socialist's Notes on Practical Ethics: The Economic Basis of History; Individual Rights Under Socialism: Marriage. Socialism: Its Growth and Outcome.

By WM. Mozzis and E. Belfort Bax. Cloth, \$1.

Cloth, \$1.

The historical development of Socialism and its outcome could have no abler exponents than the collaborators of this book. Its scope can best be seen by its contents.

CONTENTS.—Ancient Society: The First Historical or Ancient Society: The First Historical or Ancient Society: The Rough Side of the Middle Ages; The End of the Middle Ages; Modern Society: Preparations for Revolution in England: Proletarian Stage of the French Revolution: The Industrial Revolution in England; Revolution in England: Revolution in England: Political Movement in England; Reaction and Revolution on the Continent: The Paris Commune of 1871 and the Continental Movement Following it; The Utopists—Owen, Saint-Simon and Fournier; The Transition from the Utopists to Modern Socialism; Scientific Socialism—Karl Marx; Socialism Militant; Socialism Humphant.

German Socialism and Ferd. Lassalle.

German Socialism and Ferd, Lassalle, By W H. Dawson. Cloth. \$1.

By W. H. Dawson. Cloth, \$1.

Mr. Dawson gives a clear and complete account of the theories of Roddertus, Marx and Lassalle, paying especial attention to the difference between the Socialism of a Nationalist like Lassalle and that of an internationalist like Lassalle and that of an internationalist like Marx. The volume is a history of Socialism in Germany, It contains a detailed account of the passage and operation of the "laws of exception." by which Bismarck sought to kill the Socialist Movement. The third edition has finst left the press, and contains the election statistics for 1898.

CONTENTS.—Historical Basis of the German Socialist Movement, Early Socialistic and Communistic Theories: Karl Roddertus and the Wasres Principle: Karl Marx and Surplus Value: Perdinand Lassalle: Organization of the Working Class; The Productive Association: Failure of Lassalle's Agitation; Lassalle's Death; Characteristics of Lassalle—the Man and the Agitator; Lassalle's Socialism; Development of the Socialist Socialism; Development of the Socialist Movement.

Prince Ismarck and State Socialism. Prince ismarck and State Socialism.

By W. H. Dawson. Cloth, \$1.

This volume is the complement of the pre-ceding and gives an interesting account of the renessis and failure of the "remedial" legis-lation by which Bismarck attempted to scuttle Socialism. The Socialism in the Rechatag fought Bismarckism with zeal, and Mr. Dav-son gives interesting excerpts from the par-llamentary debates on Bismarck's reforms. Ferd. Lassalle as a Social Reformer.

By E. BERNSTEIN. Cloth. \$1.

Bernstein's recent attempt to emasculate the Socialist Movement in Germany by depriving it of its revolutionary spirit will lend new interest to his book on Lassaile. The author takes a different view of Lassaile than does Dawson, and the two books taken together will give all there is worth knowing about Lassailism. The book appeared orginally in German, and was translated by Eleanor Marx Aveling. The French Revolution.

By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth. \$1. By h. Barrow Dat. Cross, ea.

Bax has here given a concise and accurate account of the Prynch Revolution from the point of view of the proletariat and the modern Socialist Movement. He clearly shows that the French Revolution was the necessary prelude to the Industrial Revolution that will usher in the Socialist Republic.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 E. 234 Street, New York City.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman atreet, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)

-Thomas Curran, Secretary, 4 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Rich-mond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 22rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party arrouncements can go in that are not in thi, office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C., with Peter Fiebiger in the chair. The financial report for the week ending December 2 showed receipts ST. 35; expenditures, \$32.79. The Labor News
Co. sent word asking that the Sections of the
Party be called upon to report to the Labor
News Co. the names and addresses of their
respective literary agents. Sections are here-

News Co. the names and addresses of their respective literary agents. Sections are hereby called upon to so report.

Section Allentown, Pa., sent word that its former financial secretary, Neusch, who had left town without settling his accounts, had in the meantime paid every cent, due to the Section and that the Section desired to withdraw all objections to him. Upon report received from Massachusetts State Committee, it was decided to suspend Sections Fliebburg and Clinton in order to make room for recorganization, the State Committee to see to it. A sub-committee was elected to draft the pledge to be signed by candidates to the N. E. C., the N. B. of A. and for National Secretary in accordance with the decision of the reperal vote on the Pittsburg resolution and Yonkers' amendment. Resolved to make the matter of the call for the national convention a special order of business at the next session. Section Baltimore, Md., reported the expuision of R. T. Maycumber for treason to the Party, for collecting money and not turning it over to the proper parties; for withholding 100 signatures for the purpose of keeping the S. L. P. off the ballot and for stirring upstrife between nationalities in the Party. The sub-committee elected to draw up the call in the matter of the fund for a DAILY PEOPLE made its report, and the call presented was adupted and ordered published.

To all the S. L. P. Sections and all Socialists throughout the Country.

COMRADES:-At the request of the 'Daily People" conference, we call upon you for substantial aid and energetic co-operation in procuring the necessary means for the issue of a Socialist daily newspaper in New York City on or about July 1st, 1900.

At a recent meeting of the said Conference, the Comrades present (numbering about 200) gave practical evidence of their earnestness by subscribing on the spot, for the object in view, sums aggregating \$1,500. They also devised a comprehensive plan, through which the further amount to be raised and the cost of carrying on the enterprise will be reduced to a minimum.

be reduced to a minimum.

In the first place, various offices of the Party and its organs, now inconveniently located at different places, will be centralized in one building, thereby saving a considerable portion of the total rent which is paid at present for inferior accommodations. Among such ferior accommodations. Among such offices may be mentioned those of the National Executive Committee, the Central Committee of Section Greater New York, THE PEOPLE, the "Abendblatt," the Labor News Co., the S. T. & L. A. and several other organizations.

and several other organizations.

Again, the plant of the "Abendblatt," including a Hoe perfecting press, capable of printing 20,000 copies per hour, a gas engine, stereotyping and other machinery, can be used by the English daily; so that a comparatively small sum will be required to complete its chinery, can be used by the English daily; so that a comparatively small sum will be required to complete its outfit, chiefly by the purchase of type-setting machines, which are payable by installments. Moreover, the consolidation, as far as practicable, of such departments as printing, folding, mailing, expressing, etc., will permit of economies and afford facilities, equally beneficial to the Party press and to all other agencies of Party propaganda, namely the Labor News Co., and every active section in the country.

section in the country.
Lastly, from the Socialist vote of nearly 50,000 cast in New York and the neighboring States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, that can promptly be reached by a daily, taking also into consideration the growing interest manifested in the progress and principles of Socialism by a vast number of people wheeles are vertically it is of Socialism by a vast number of people who do not yet vote our ticket; it is moderately estimated that from the very beginning a circulation of 25,000 can be attained. Observe that the weekly PEOPLE, intended for more distant States, could then be largely made up of selected attained. of selected articles in the daily, thus considerably reducing its cost, while in-

creasing its efficiency. It were superfluous to urge upon you the absolute necessity and immense value, to the whole American movement, of a Socialist daily newspaper during the next Presidential campaign. No steps that the Party might now take, or expenditure that the Party might no expenditure that the Party might now afford, could so effectually advance its cause and promote its object. Let, therefore, every militant Socialist come to the front and make this matter his own; let him give it his immediate atown; let him give it his immediate attention and persistent care; let him subscribe to the full amount of his means and get others to do likewise. Let the watchword be everywhere: "Onward with the DAILY PEOPLE!" owned

by the Socialist Labor Party.

It has been estimated that the sum of \$15,000 will be required to make the start, and we must set ourselves the tack of raising this amount as a mininum, adding to it as many more dollars

as possible.

Party Sections are called upon to at once take up this matter at their meetings, go over the ground carefully, determine upon the amount they can raise by whatever means as may be at their disposal, and report to the undersigned. Individual members and all friends of

The People's Financial Report. Rendered to the Secs. of the S. L. P. July 10, 1899-December 2, 1899

RECEIPTS. 7.14 247.81 \$5,304,29 EXPENDITURES. Editorial Salary

Defence Fund

Office Salary

Composition and Printing.

C. PETERSEN,
Business Manager.
PETER FIEBIGER,
JOS. H. SAUTER.
Members of the National
Executive Committee
* Money, not belonging to THE PEOPLE,
passing through this office, (Laber News Co.
etc.)
** Money deposited with the N. Y. Post Office
to cover third-class rate on two first issues.

to cover third-class rate on two mist is	auca.
DONATIONS TO THE PEOPL	E.
Previously acknowledged	1 225 91
1 McVeshule San Francisco Cal	* 00
J. McKechnie, San Francisco, Cal Peter Flebiger, Brooklyn, N. Y	100 00
List No. 290:-	40000
T. Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa	1.50
L. Katz, Philade phia, Pa	.50
E. Schulze, Philadelphia, Pa	.25
E. Schuize, Philadelphia, Pa	. 25
C. Weinhart, Philadelphia, Pa	1.00
L. Fish, Philade phia, Pa	.50
Daniel Loujaken, Philadelphia, Pa	4.
Stalwart, Philadelphia, Pa	.25
G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa	
C. A. Lukens, West Chester, Pa	.75
John Scott, Dover, Del	****
4th A. D., City:-	
D. Yiplin	.50
S. Mintz	1.00
A. S	.50
S. Richter	.50
A. Levine	.50
Total	1,446.66
WICELG COTTO	

MASSAC SETTS.

S. C. C.—The date for the returning of the sub. lists sent out by the committee was on or about Nov. 30, 1889, and it is now Dec. 2. There are several bills which should be paid soon, the committee wishes that all persons holding lists on which money has been subscribed or collected that they would make returns now as soon ale possible. The terms on which the lists wave sent out were that Sections should have pne-half of all money collected on them.

L. D. UBHER, Sec'y S. C. C.

Sections should have pine-half of all money collected on them.

L. D. UEHER, Sec'y S. C. C.

TO THE COMRATES OF MASSACHU-SETTS.—The Executive Committee of the Greater Foston Branch of the auxiliary, having learned that the State Organizer was not at work, felt it necessary to call a special meeting on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 724 Washington street, to further investigate the matter. The following information was laid before the meeting and is here presented with the belief that such a proceeding is necessary, inasmuch as the Party has not been kept well informed upon the organizer's work heretofore, and has not as yet received official notification of the present state of affairs.

Comrade Mailoney was notified on Nov. 3, to come to Worcester and balance accounts, as the S. C. C. had no funds on hand to employ him further. But the facts of the case are that not less than 448-35 had been paid in on the organizer's account, and he had withdrawn only \$372-55, the latter sum including 4½ weeks campaign work, not, properly speaking, chargeable to the auxiliary account. These figures show that a balance of \$109 should have been on hand and this, with the incoming revenue, was ample to prosecute work of the organizer for many weeks to come.

The sole object of the Auxiliary and its only reason for existence which the referedum allowed it was to furnish funds to employ a competent comrade "to organize Sections of the S. L. P. and Alliances of the S. T. & L. A.": the auxiliary due cards state that that is the object for which the dues are collected and we hold that the Party has pledged itself and is in honor bound to keep its word with the persons who have contributed their money, understanding that it was to be expended by the S. C. C. for purposes of organization only.

Nevertheless Comrade Usher states that the S. C. C. has used this money legally, thus throwing the burdern of campaign expenses mainly upon a few comrades in Boston and vicinity who are aiready bearing their rightful share.

S. C. C. has used this money le

hand.

Ey vote of the meeting the undersigned were directed to secure the publication of this statement of facts in our official organ.

ALFRED E. JONES, Everett.

J. F. MALLONEY, Worcester.

W. J. CORCORAN, Jr., Stoneham.

CAMBRIDGE.—The seat of the most cultured and capitalistic city in the United States is to be confronted for the first time in its history by the strong influences of the Socialist Labor Party in the coming municipal election on December 12. Whilst our funds do not permit us to make a very active campaign owing to the fact that our Section is not very large and the expenses rest heavily on but owing to the fact that our Section is not very large and the expenses rest heavily on but a few of our members, we nevertheless propose to enter in the campaign with the zeal that is so characteristic with the active members of the Cambridge Section. We have every reason to believe that a large vote will be polled in the coming election.

The following is a list of the candidates which were nominated in the Cambridge convention held on Nov. 20th last:

For Mayor—J. W. Ducharme.

Aldermen, Ward 5—William E. Stacey and George J. Cragan.

Aldermen, Ward 3—Michael Donahue, Christian Beck and George Ohee.

ian Beck and George Ohse.
For Councilman, Ward 5-Robert Johnson.

NEW JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY.—At the meeting of the General Committee of Section Hudson County, held Dec. 2d at headquarters, 550 Newark avenue, the matter of the "Daily People" was considered and a committee consisting of Thomas Jacob and Robert Hossack, Jr., was elected to take care of the matter in Hudson County.

elected to take care of the County.

County.

Subscription lists were opened at once and \$60 was subscribed in a few minutes.

From a hasty survey of the field the committee is of the opinion that they ought to be able to raise \$1,000.00 between now and the mittee is of the op.

able to raise \$1.000.00 between nonfirst of next July.

All communications and subscriptions relating to this matter in Hudson County should
be addressesd to the undersigned
THOMAS JACOB.

221 Arlington avenue,

ROBERT HOSSACK, 105 Princeton avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

NEW YORK.

disposal, and report to the undersigned. Individual members and all friends of the cause who are interested in the establishment of a daily Socialist paper in the metropolis of this continent and are willing to contribute as well as start collections for this fund, are requested to report without delay, stating the sums they expect to contribute and collect.

REPORTS SHOULD BE MADE BETWEEN NOW AND FERRUARY 1, 1900.

The progress of the work will be fully reported in the Party press.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, (Box 1576), New York City.

NEW YORK.

SREATER NEW YORK.**

GREATER NEW YORK.**

GREATER NEW YORK.**

The City Committee, Section Greater New York, convened at 25 Duane street, Namhattan, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1899. Comrade Cooper in the chair. Absent, Vogt and Kinneally, not excused. The organizer reported the organization of a Branch composed of Finlanders, at Farragut Hall, on Dec. 1, 1899. H. Selowich, 745 E. 3th street, Manhattan, tendered his resignation from the Party, but the same was tabled because charges are pending against him and are now under consideration of the Grievance Committee on By-Laws was instructed to convene on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 23 Duane street, Manhattan. The Entertainment and ball for the benefit of the DallLy PEOPLE Fund and for Section Greater New York. A number of details were recommended to them for consideration. The organizer was authorized to secure headquarters for the Section at 25 Third avenue, Manhattan. He was also given power to arrange lecture tours for Commades Keinard and Hickey among the subdivisions of Section Greater New York.

organizer reported receipts \$302.34; expenditures, \$282.57. Adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN. Sec'y.

An important session of the General Committee will take place Saturday, Dec. 9, at 528 E. 11th street, Manhattan, and will be called to order promptly at 8 P. M. Delegates are therefore urged to put in an appearance.

BROOKLYN READERS will please take notice that the Tenth Assembly District, Branch S. L. P. (formerly American Branch No. 1) will give a Musical and Literary Entertainment at Wurtler's Hall, 315 Washington street, on Sunday, December 17, 1899, 8 p. m. The admission price is nominal, and as able taken has been secured, the affair promises to be a success, artistically, It, therefore, remains for our friends to assist us to make it a financial success as well. The necessity for the latter will be apparent when one considers that the proceeds are to go to the support of the Sunday evening lectures, at the same hall, and ten per cent, of the proceeds go to the Agitation Fund of Section Greater New York. (See advertisement elsewhere for sale of tick-pensed with, but we have a full programme to offer for the remainder of the month, as follows:

Dec. 10.—"The Class Struggle." A. S. Brown. Dec. 24.—"Labor Fakirs." F. Campbell. Dec. 31.—"Capitalism and Socialism." J. Pierce.

Since our organization in December we have BROOKLYN READERS will please take

Dec. 31.—"Capitalism and Socialism." J. Dec. 31.—"Capitalism and Socialism." J. Pierce.

Since our organization in December we have secured new members at every meeting and have attracted large and interested audiences, not to mention applicants for membership whom we have recommended to other Branches. The sale of literature and THE PEOPLE has far exceeded the sales of former years, the more recent publications of the Party being in the lead. Our future looks brighter than it ever did before, and as we are young men in years and spirit we hope to succeed in our work and solicit your support to that end. Attend our meeting, read our literature, join us.

A. C. KIHN, Sec'y.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—The Socialist women of Providence are rapidly coming to the front as a vaiuable auxiliary of the S. L. P. in this State. The work of securing the wherewithal to keep things moving is a very important part of Socialist activity, and no small portion of the time and energy of the comrades in the movement has to be spent in arranging and carrying out schemes for raising funds that otherwise might be employed directly in spreading the gospel of Socialism. The Women's Branch of Providence Section, although but recently organized, has taken hold of that important branch of Socialist work with a right good will. Within three months after its organization, it raised the means with which to purchase and present to Providence Section a beautiful zed slik fag that cost in the neighborhood of \$50. At the present time they have on foot arrangements for a series of concerts and socials in aid of the Presidential campaign of 1900. The first of these will take place in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, Providence, on Thursday evening, December 14, at 8 P. M. The tlekets are but 25 cents, and all the comrades should accourage the Women's Branch in its efforts.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

J. E. Alexander, 477 No. Pearl street. BOSTON, MASS.: C. Croasdell, 1597 Washington street.

B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.

B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
CANTON, OHIO:
Wm. S. Poorman, 1225 E. North street.
CATSKILL, N. Y.
E. Elmer Cerren.
CHICAGO, ILL.:
H. Sale, 1104 Twelfth street, 2d floor.

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.: John J. Kelly, 62 Grattan street. CINCINNATI, OHIO: M. Strauss, "Elbe," Flat 5. CLINTON, IOWA: E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.

DAYTON, OHIO:
Henry J. Kastner, 112 Balubridge street,
DETROIT, MICH.:
P. Frieseme, Jr., 238 Arndt street.

J. H. Martensen, 1124 W. 19th avenue. DULUTH, MINN. Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.

G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street. ERIE, PA.: Fred. Uhlmann, 656 W. 19th street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.: F. B. Stone, Si No. Main street. HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor. Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, to HAVERHILL, MASS.: Ernest C. Peabody, 119 Elm street. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: G. Rempler, 1233 Madison avenue.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y. Lewis Hoeckel, 426 No. Perry street.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.:

J. De Castro. 741 W. Railroad street.
LEADVILLE, COLO.:
M. E. White.
LINCOLN. NEB.:
Emil Ittig, Room 8, Sheldon Block.

Emil Ittig, Room 8, Sheldon Block.
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.:
J. Luxenburg, 73 Monson street.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Louis Rentelmann, 205½ South Main street,
Room 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY .: Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL, MASS.:
Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street. LYNN, MASS.: John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear.

John A. Henley, 45 Green street, 1
McKEESPORT, PA.:
John Flynn, 832 Lyncoin street.
MALDEN, MASS.:
Philip Rowland, 133 Malden street.

Philip Rowland, 123 Maiden street.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Roger W. Egan, 81 So. Burritt street.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
F. Serrer, 21 Nasn street.
NEW WHATCOM, WASH.
Wm. McCormick.
PATERSON, N. J.:
John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenu

PAWTUCKET, R. I.: Austin Boudreau, & Lucas street. AUSLIN BOUDTRAU, 48 LUCAS STREET,
PEORIA, ILL.:
Carl Kirk, 127 Ann street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
Max Keller, 1018 Hope street,
Sam. Clark, 2375 Letterly street, Kensington.

Chas. Heising, Box 180.

PITTSBURGH, PA. Archie Foster, Ellicott street. PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. L. PUEBLO, COLO.: Nixon Elliott, 1025 Berkley avenue. READING, PA. Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.

REVERE, MASS.
O. Sullivan, Payson street. RENSSELAER, N. Y.: Henry Stasius, 17 Columbia street. RICHMOND, VA.

J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st. A. F. Seward, 355 E. 12th street.

A. F. Seward, 355 E. 17th street.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Chas. Gaus. 1 Thompson street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Frank Leitner, 226 Center street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street.

Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street. ST. LOUIS, MO.; Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue John White, 3 Dodge street, Ct. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH:
Geo. F. Petersen, 54 So. West Temple street
SCRANTON, PA.:
Wm. Watkins, 234 N. Bromley avenue,
SEATTLE, WASH.:
Bert Jacobson, 1426 Second avenue, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.

T. M. Anthony, 229 N. Grant street. SYRACUSE, N. Y.
F. P. Scott, Socialist Headquarters, Room
14. Myers Block.
TROY, N. Y.:
Samuel Pitts, 769 River street.

VANCOUVER, B. C. W. P. Evans, Room 10, Row 1, Proctors Ca-bins, Carroll street. WATERBURY, CONN.
John Neubert. 39 Charles street. WEST HAVEN, CONN.
Charles W. Peckham, Box 373.
WOBURN, MASS.
Jos. V. Schugel. 407 Main street.

John Youngjohns, 228 So. Bridge street.

At Their Post.

(Continued from Page 1.)

to do so? Have they said one word about his vote for a \$15,000 armory apabout his vote for a \$15,000 armory appropriation that you may be put to sleep when you go on strike? Have they said one word about Mr. Chase applauding the 'Glasgow plan'? Or the deal with the Independent Labor Party of New York? On the other hand, does the Debs party tell you all they know about the Republicrats? Have they ever said one word about the "friendship" Mr. Pingree manifested towards the Haverhill shoemakers when they were on strike in '95? The issue is plain. It is Capitalism vs. Socialism, the capitalis Capitalism vs. Socialism, the capital ist class vs. the working class, the capi-talist parties vs. the Socialist Labor Party, the only representation of So-cialism in this contest, and that is known by both Debsists and Republi-

crats. "Come what will, confuse the working class mind as they do, bamboozle the working class as they both will, order will yet come out of chaos. The future belongs to the Socialist Labor Party. The result of this election will not cause us to change our course, but, keeping science as our guide, we will ascend one rung higher on the ladder, the upper end of which rests upon Triumph.

THE DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE

meets Monday, December 11. at 8 P. M., at 88 Avenue C. Pledges will be distributed to the various organizations for collection, according to respective locations. No delegate should fail to attend.

JULIUS HAMMER, Sec'y.

General Agitation Fund.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, fectories mechinery means of producfactories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, creat-ed by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past ought of right to be nationalized, operated for the benefit of collection humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify them-selves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1 Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection absolutely, with all other political par-

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.-Organizer. 2.—Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
3.—Financial Secretary.

4.—Treasurer. 5.—Literary Agent.

6.—Chairman, each meeting.
ORDER OF BUSINESS.
1.—Reading of minutes.
2.—New members.

-Correspondence.

-Financial Report.
-Report of Organizer.
-Report of Committees. 7.-Unfinished Business.

-New Business.

There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly re-mittance of ten cents per member shall made to the National Executive Committee.
5.—A full report of the first meeting,

5.—A full report of the ars. meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of ten cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the mem-bership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of

members, party progress and pros-pects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or e no section

exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the

National Secretary, HENRY KUHN,

61 Beekman street, New York City.

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NEW YORY

Trades' & Societies' Calendar,

Standing advertisements of Trades Union and other Societies (not exceeding five lines will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of menings.

SECTION AKRON, S. L. P., MEETS EVERY first and third Sunday, at 2 P. M. Kramert Hall, 167 S. Howard St. Organizer, Nic Simon, 349 N. Arlington St.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. To County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 19 a. m., in the hal of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spring-field avenue, Newark, N. J.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters 32d and 33d A. D., 118 E. 110th st. Busine meetings every Tuesday. Free reading recopen from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subscription of this paper received.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO 1928, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarte 73 East 4th street. Meetings every Frids at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Project, Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 73 East 4th street.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 234, I T. & L. A., muets every second and four Friday, at 8 p. m., at 528 E. 11th spre Secretary K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABO PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, P. M., at Carpenter Hall, 781 Chapet Westville Branch meets every 2d Tuesday St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welcome.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Mesecond and fourth Sunday of every month 10 o'clock a. m., at 140 East 57th street. Secription orders taken for the Scand. Social tweekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB HO Business meeting, 2d and 4th Tuesdays, free reading room. Open 8 to 10 P. M. Subscrip-tions for this paper received. Visitors as

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CENTRE IN ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Business weekery Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, the Clubhouse, 528 East Eleventh Electures every Sunday evening. Both alley and billiard room open every value.

FOURTH

Masquerade and Civic Ball

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43d, 44th Sts. and Lexington Ave.

\$100. In valuable prizes will be distributed to the most original, \$100. Prizes awarded by popular vote. Masks getting the highest votes receive prizes.

The Fourth Grand Annual Fair For the Benefit of our Swedish Party Paper,

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Assisting in this fair are, besides a great many prominent comedians and chapters, the organizations: Seand Sect., S. L. P., of Gr. New York, Branches I and S: Seand, Sec. Club of New York; Seand, Workingmen's Singing Chorus; Swedish Machinist, Br. 128, S. T. & L. A., both of News, S. L. & S.

B'yn: Swed. Soc. Club, Br. 7, S. L. P., and Swed. Machinist, Br. 222, S. T. & L. A., both of Nov. J., — and others.

"Arbetarea" is an ardinous advocate of a "DAYLY PEOPLE," and a little encouragement be beartily appreciated by all Swedish comrades. "Arbetaren" has done good work for the past and will do so in the future. Many a Swedish worker has through it been converted class conscious champion for the cause of Socialism, and has been made interested in the prostate St. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

As this will reach the eyes of thomsands who are not so situated as to be able to visit TEL we desire to make use of this opportunity to inform all comrades who some in contact with a workers not able to profitably read English that SAMPLE CUPIES OF "ARBETAREN" can be subscription price is \$1.50 per year and 75 cents for half a year. Address "Arbetarea" Frankfort at., New York, N. Y.

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GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 13 Duane street. Room 36, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary, Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every accord and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., at 98 Avenue C, New York. E. SIFF. 362 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Hes-quarters and Free Reading Room, 2054; Sout Main st. Public meetings every Sunday 8 p.m., at Foresters' Temple, 129½ We lst st. cor. Spring.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTE AND TRIMMERS UNION, L. A. 6 of B. 6 & L. A. Headquarters, 79 East 4th stre-Regular meeting 1st and 3d Monday, 4 8 p. m.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 190th and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at \$ P.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 8. S. T. & L. A. Office, 257 E. Houstes size. Telephone Call: 2221 Spring. Meets and Thursday, 3 p. m.

Saturday Evening, December 30th, 1899. AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

TICKET. ADMIT ONE. 25 CENTS Music by Krink's Military Band, L. A. 1028.

will be held at Maennerchor Hall, 203-207 East 56th St., M. I. Saturday, Sunday & Monday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of December 1890